The Times

LOS ANGELES

First Part - - - Pages 1 to 8.

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AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

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TO

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MIDWINTER NUMBER,

WHICH WILL BE BY LONG ODDS THE HANDSOMEST SPECIMEN OF A NEWSPAPER EVER TURNED OUT IN CALIFORNIA. THE FIRST EDITION WILL BE 40,000 COPIES, AND SUCCEEDING EDITIONS WILL PROBABLY DOUBLE THAT NUMBER.

ADVERTISERS CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS HAVING THEIR ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THIS GREAT ISSUE. LEAVE COPY EARLY, THAT GOOD POSITIONS MAY BE SECURED.

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WITH AN "F."

California Put on Her Good Behavior.

A Cabinet Place in View Unless Dissensions Arise.

The Interior Portfolio Will Go to the Pacific Coast.

MEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Statesmen Need not Sit Up with the Question.

President-elect McKinley to Make His Own Selections.

Allison, Sherman or White for Secretary of State.

THE REST OF THE "FAMILY."

They May Spell Their Names Dingley, Bliss, Alger, Payne, Goff, Geary and McKenna—Cuban Talk Will Peter Out.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—(Special Dispatch.) Maj. McKinley, wife and party arrived in Chicago last Thursday, and they will return to Canton tomorrow night. The purpose of the major's visit was a change of scene, rest and recreation. In these respects the journey has been successful. The President-elect is enjoying his short stay in Chicago. He is the guest of his old friend, Capt. McWilliams, living handsomely and comfortably in a suburb of the city, at No. 3961 Lake avenue, here, a half-hour's run by the Illinois Central road from the Van Buren-street station.

The prevailing fine weather, with its crisp, cool air and bright sunshine, has proved very agreeable to Maj. McKinley, and he is looking and feeling very well. He has many visitors, even here, but they are of a somewhat different class than the crowds that for months have been wont to make of Canton a political Mecca, and the President-elect has time for a cigar and a "constitutional" whenever the spirit moves him. But, crowds or no crowds, office-seekers or none, nothing seems to disturb or throw out of its marvelous equilibrium that superb equipoise which characterizes this philosophic, patient, brave and wise man of destiny, whom the republic has claimed for her very own.

A second audience with Maj. McKinley, given me this morning by previous appointment, has only served to confirm me in the belief expressed in my dispatch from Canton of the 10th inst., that the Pacific Coast, or, to be more specific, California, will secure one of the Cabinet places, provided her Republican statesmen are not so unwise as to deprive the State of her great opportunity by dissensions among themselves.

But should the various Cabinet aspirants undertake to cross the Presidential trocha with machete in one hand, club in the other, one bowie in the boot leg and another between the teeth, with the intention of carving each other in the very presence of the commander-in-chief, there will be trouble, and contentious California will be mighty apt to get herself passed by on the other side, as she was by Gen. Harrison upon that memorable occasion when M. M. Estee and John F. Swift did each other to death in the fateful struggle for Cabinet honors. So that, without seeming to advise where advice is not sought of me, I venture the opinion that it will be wise to avoid the error of the past in California so far as the campaign for the Cabinet is concerned.

It appears that the California delegation in Congress has been sitting on the Cabinet question; that is to say, they have not been "sitting down" upon it, but sitting up with it. I do not know, at this distance, just what was done at the meeting of the delegation a few days ago, but it makes an obvious mistake if it is pressing any particular man upon the President-elect without first ascertaining definitely something of his own views upon the important matter, and giving him a voice in the selection of his own Cabinet ministers, for that he is bound to have in the end, and the sooner the Cabinet-makers in all quarters understand this truth the better it will be for all concerned (especially the Cabinet-makers themselves,) and the more certainly will California make a winning in this race.

Should the California appointment be one that will cause a vacancy upon the United States Circuit Court bench in that district, there may be a "consolation prize" for some Californian, in due time, in the shape of an important judicial appointment.

Coming to the matter of California names for the Cabinet, it is known that the following have been considered more or less seriously by Maj McKinley, without committing himself to any man or any measure at this early stage in the game, from whose support he cannot gracefully and consistently withdraw at any time: Judge Joseph McKenna of the United States Circuit Court, former Judge J. J. de Haven of the State Supreme Court, Hon. Horace Davis, former Representative in Congress from San Francisco; former Judge J. A. Waymire, recently elected to the Legislature from Alameda county.

The names of Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works and Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara have also been suggested in connection with a Cabinet appointment. Mr. Scott, as a shipbuilder, and a great one, would be ineligible for the navy portfolio, but there would be no legal obstacle to his being given one of the other Cabinet jobs, and as for Ellwood Cooper, he is qualified to deal with the rural questions of irrigation, fruit-growing, the bloody beetle and the red-breasted vedalia, that keeps his lair and rears his young in close proximity to the camp of the foes of the orange and the lemon.

But the portfolio that is saved up for California (with an "F") is not agriculture nor the navy, nor yet the law department. It is the Interior, and the appointee (with another "F") will be a lawyer.

As to Cabinet probabilities in general, the places that are being most earnestly considered by Maj. McKinley at this time—and there are still nine or ten weeks "to go on"—are the State and Teasury portfolios. These once disposed of, the way to settling the remainder of the ministerial berths is easier.

For the premiership these three names have been seriously considered by the President-elect: Allison, Sherman and Andrew D. White of Cornell. The talk of Sherman for Secretary of State has recently been renewed with fresh interest, and it has brought out strong friends in advocacy of the veteran Ohio statesman and financier, among whom is no less a man than Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune—wise, long-headed never-say-die "Joe," one of the first editors of the nation and of the world (not Pulitzer's World, with a capital W.) But it is not yet known whether Mr. Sherman will consent to give up the luxurious and easy-going Senate for the untried cares and greater labor of the State Department, with a possible imbroglio with Spain on its hands.

For the Treasury, Representative Dingley of Maine is undoubtedly Maj. McKinley's first choice, with a strong probability that he will accept if the place is offered him, notwithstanding his known desire to continue his service in the House, and "stay with" the tariff legislation which he has fathered, and which he is ambitious to see recorded upon the nation's statute books.

The Navy is likely to go to Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, who is holding his own in the contest, with distinct success. Happily for him, he is acceptable to both the reform element in New York State Republican politics and to Svengali Platt, also. And, by the way, Platt is about sure to be the next Senator from the Empire State. He is pretty sure to get the "glad hand" and Joseph H. Choate the "marble heart."

Starting with far-off Maine, which is on the slate for a Cabinet portfolio, the President's field of selection is likely to embrace New York, Ohio, Maryland, or West Virginia (representing the South,) possibly Pennsylvania; the great Northwest, which is fairly entitled to, and may be awarded, two Cabinet places, and, finally, jumping across the continent, and taking in the Pacific Coast, California will (with an "If") be brought into the President's official family, provided the committee on the conduct of the war does its duty and successfully reads the riot act to any and all would-be California Cabinet combatants.

The successful list is likely to include several of these names, or at least they stand in the range of Cabinet lightning: Sherman of Ohio, Dingley of Maine, Bliss of New York, Alger of Michigan, Payne of Wisconsin, Goff of West Virginia, Geary of Maryland, McKenna of California. The newspaper talk about Davis of Indiana for a Cabinet place is believed in Canton to be news to the man who will at the proper time construct the article.

On the Cuban question, the next President's attitude is a subject of interested inquiry and discussion on all sides in Washington, New York and the West. The Cuban question, which "broke out" like the rash, upon the meeting of Congress, is slowly subsiding in the presence of deliberation and debate. The war spirit among the statesmen has received a check, not to say a rude set-back from Secretary Olney, and the holiday recess will enable the Congressmen to go home and "talk it over" with their constituents.

When Congress re-assembles after the turkey tumult has been put down in the provinces, there will be less fighting against Spain on the floors of Congress. Even jingo statesmen are sometimes constrained to listen to the voice of the conservative business interests of the country. Congressional warriors, whose voices are for war (at long range,) are not unlike Gen. Banning's militia men—"Invincible in peace, invisible in war."

Senator Stephen M. White left the Auditorium Annex for Washington last Saturday evening at 5:30 o'clock. The streets of Chicago have been taken possession of by the enthusiastic troops of Santa Claus, and "joy unconfined" rules the hour.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Bids for Part of the Central Pacific's Sinking Fund Opened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Proposals for the purchase of $2,780,000 first-mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, now constituting part of the sinking fund of the Central Pacific Railroad, were today opened at the Treasury Department. There were ten bids for the whole or part of the amount offered at various prices. Among the bids was one from J. P. Morgan of New York, offering par with interest for all or none, making $102.86. The computations necessary to determine whether this offer is better than the aggregate of the others have not yet been made.

LATER:—The computations made this evening by the treasury officials show that the best bids received by the government for the first-mortgage bonds now held in the sinking fund of the Central Pacific road were the following: Speyer & Co., New York, Central Pacific of 1897, $218,000 at par and accrued interest; Speyer & Co., same of 1896, $1,320,000 at 100½ and accrued interest; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Union Pacific 1896 and 1897, $328,000 at 103.95; same of 1898 and 1899, $601,000 at 103.30; same Kansas Pacific of 1896, $142,000 at 109; Assill & Co., New York, Kansas Pacific of 1895, $158,000 at 105.51. These awards were made today.

GOT SEVENTY DOLLARS.

TRAIN-ROBBERS WASTE THEIR ENERGY ON TRIFLES.

Three Men Hold Up the Southern Pacific West-bound Passenger Train, but Do not Touch the Through Safe—Posse and Rangers Pursuing.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Dec. 21.—The Southern Pacific west-bound passenger train was held up by masked men, about two hundred miles west of here, at 10 o'clock last night. When about half a mile from Comstock station three men ordered the engineer to stop the train, and while one stood guard at the engine, the two others went through the express car and secured about $70. The through safe was not opened.

The sheriff of Valverde county, with a large posse, started in pursuit of the robbers and the State rangers have also taken up the trail. Further details cannot be obtained.

THE MORNING'S NEWS —IN— The Times IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14

Harbor hearing begun....Bishop Montgomery's lecture....Three insanity cases in court....Supreme Court reverses Judge Shaw....Dr. McLean explains his methods....Garbage contract amended....Arrangements for La Fiesta de Los Angeles....Utah men who know Huntington's ways....Divorce day in the courts....More Federal indictments....Home products exhibition progressing....Suicide of M. K. Flood.

Southern California—Page 13.

Blind lunatic tries to kill a Riverside landlord....Tramps stab and rob a citizen....Rumors of railroad extension in Santa Barbara county....Hack ordinance passed in Pasadena....Long-distance telephone line ordered for San Diego....Orange county Supervisors in session....San Bernardino assassin in jail.

Pacific Coast—Page 2.

An old Yaqui woman warns the settlers at Nogales of a proposed Indian raid....General Manager Fillmore very ill....New Attorney-General for Nevada....River steamers collide on the Sacramento....M. C. Tilden's will inaugurates a legal contest....Ziegler's challenge to a race accepted by Floyd A. McFarland of San José....Ukiah raises men for Cuba....The Fair will case....Durrant's brief filed.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Californians being taken into consideration in the make-up of the Cabinet—The Coast to get the Interior portfolio....Report of the Foreign Relations Committee on the Cameron Cuban resolution—Skirmishes in the Senate...Secretary Carlisle makes his annual report....Reprehensible methods bring about the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois....Des Moines postmaster playing Santa Claus to poor children..Herrmann, the magician, leaves only $2000 worth of property....Tommy Ryan beats Billy McCarthy in seven rounds....Twenty men buried by an explosion in a colliery.

By Cable— Pages 1, 2, 3.

Spain is calmer—Premier del Castillo refuses to recognize the "jingo" element so long as President Cleveland keeps faith—News from Cuba....Turkish officials apprehensive of an uprising of the young Turks....French and London newspaper comment on affairs in Cuba....The Sultan says the reforms have been carried out.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from Kansas City, Washington, New York, Danville Junction, Me.; San Francisco, San Antonio, Chicago, Boston, Carson, Nev., and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12.

San Francisco grain and produce....Chicago and Liverpol grain markets....New York shares and money....Boston stocks....London silver....San Francisco mining stocks....The cattle markets....Beans, petroleum and hops.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—For Southern California: Fair Tuesday; light northerly winds

PRECEDENTS.

Report on the Cuban Resolution.

Instances of Intervention Culled from History.

Exhaustive Review of European Interferences.

NATURE OF BELLIGERENCY.

Canning's Definition and Its Application.

Every Kind of a Mix-up Shown by the Records.

England's Hasty Recognition of Southern States.

PRESIDENT MONROE A MODEL.

The Course Pursued by This Country with Respect to Colombia the Only One to Follow—Necessity for Action Set Forth.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — Senator Cameron has presented to the Senate the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations favorable to the adoption of the following joint resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the independence of Cuba should be, and the same is hereby, acknowledged by the United States of America; be it further

"Resolved, that the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba."

The report is very voluminous. It begins with a review of the action of Congress at its last session pledging itself to friendly intervention with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Spain having declined these overtures, the report continues, the only question that remains to be decided is the nature of the next step to be taken, with proper regard to the customs and usages of nations.

Then follows an exhaustive review of this century's insurrections of peoples claiming independence by right of revolt. The French revolutionary wars, which disturbed the entire world for five and twenty years, are cited as having fixed the beginning of our modern international systems, at the year 1815, in the treaties of Vienna and of Paris, and of the holy alliance. The settlement of local disturbances proceeded under the influence of the parties to these treaties, until the Greeks rose in insurrection against the Sultan in 1821.

The modern precedents of European insurrection and intervention, where independence was the issue in revolt, are cited as having begun with Greece. The massacres and atrocities perpetrated against the Greeks during this struggle are reviewed.

Previous to this, at Troppau, in November, 1820, the three powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia had united in signing a protocol expressly intended to assert the right of intervention in all cases, where a European power "should suffer in its international regime an altercation brought about by revolt, and the results of which are menacing to other States."

After reviewing the diplomatic contest arising from the revolution in Greece, the report states: "In the whole discussion from March, 1821, to January, 1823, the right of intervention was never disputed except by Turkey." This was the state of affairs when George Canning, becoming Prime Minister of England, recognized Greek belligerency. The report adds:

CANNING'S DEFINITION.

"This seems to have been the step which led to Canning's somewhat famous definition of the nature of belligerency in 1825. The Turkish government, we are told, complained that the British government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong. To this remonstrance Canning replied through the British minister resident at Constantinople that 'the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitle that population to be treated as a belligerent and, even if their title were questionable, rendered it to the interest, well understood, of all civilized nations so to treat them.'"

The report continues: "All the dictum of Canning was never, so far as we know, officially published; it was quoted by Lord John Russell, then Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the speech which he made in the House of Comons May 6, 1861, as his single and sufficient authority to justify the step upon which he and his colleagues in the government had decided of recognizing the belligerency of the 'power or community' which he officially called the 'Southern Confederacy of America,' and which at that time had not a ship at sea or an army on land, and which had given as yet no official evidence of war to the British government. Simultaneously the same action was adopted by the government of France, which 'concurred entirely in the views of Her Majesty's government' and whose concurrence in the absence of protest or objection by any other power, made Russell's view the accepted practice of Europe."

Recurring again to the Greek revolution, the report recites that on the 6th of July, 1827, France, Russia and England were united in a formal treaty signed in London, which committed them to a formal intervention in case the Sultan should still reject their proffered mediation within the space of one month. The Turkish government on August 30 reiterated its decided, unconditional, final and unchangeable refusal to receive any proposition on behalf of the Greeks. Orders were immediately given to the squadrons of the powers which brought on the battle of Navarrine October 20, 1827.

OTHER INSTANCES.

The report next takes up the Belgian revolution of 1860. When the French revolution of July, 1830, occurred, it spread instantly to the Netherlands. Toward the end of August, 1830, disturbances began and immediately became so serious as to threaten grave implications abroad as well as at home. Without concerting with or supporting King William, the powers imposed an immediate armistice on both parties.

Naturally the Belgian rebels then declared themselves independent. With such encouragement, their safety was guaranteed almost beyond the possibility of risk. The claim of independence was made November 18, 1830, and was recognized one month later by the powers, in their seventh conference December 20. The Netherlands Minister immediately recorded December 22, a formal protest and a reservation of King William's right to decide on such ulterior measures as should be taken in the double interests of his own dignity and the well-being of his faithful subjects.

The reports tell of the protest of Holland, followed by a Holland military expedition which was met by 40,000 French troops. The report continues: "Thus within less than a year after rebellion has broken out, and without waiting for evidence of the right of the military force of the insurrection, every sort of intervention took place, diplomatic and military, joint and separate."

The report says that the Polish rebellion of 1831 seemed to have no value as precedent except as far as it offered an example of the power of Russia as the Belgian insurrection had shown the power of England and France when in union.

The next European people who claimed recognition as an independent member of the family of nations, seem to have been the Hungarians. On the 14th of April, 1849, the Hungarian Diet formally declared Hungary an independent State and the Hapsburg dynasty forever deposed from the throne. The next day the Diet elected Louis Kossuth Provision President. The young Emperor, Francis Joseph, instantly applied for aid to the Czar of Russia, who instantly intervened.

The Czar issued a manifesto April 27, stating the facts and the grounds on which his intervention was believed to be legitimate. This paper founded the right of intervention not on the weakness of the belligerents, but on his strength. Russia asserted as a principle that she must intervene, because if she did not intervene, Hungary would establish her independence.

PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.

This precedent tended to establish the right of every government to intervene in the affairs of foreign States, whenever their situation "tends to endanger its own safety, or the political equilibrium of its frontier."

Besides, the four precedents of Greece, Belgium, Poland and Hungary, where new nationalities were in question, a much larger number of interventions occurred in Europe in the process of disruption or consolidation which has, on one occasion disintegrated the ancient empires of the Sultan, of Spain, of the church, and on the other concentrated the new systems of Germany, Russia and Italy.

Interventions have occurred most conspicuously in Spain by France, in 1823; in Portugal, by England, in 1827; again in Spain and Portugal in 1836 by England and France, under what was called the quadruple treaty; in Piedmont and Naples, by Holy Alliance, in 1821; and in so many instances since 1848 that the mere enumeration would be long and difficult; but none of the disturbed countries claimed permanent independence under a form of revolution, unless it were perhaps the state of the church, or Rome, which, on February 8, 1849, declared the Pope to be deposed and set up a provisional government under a revolutionary triumphal.

The French executive, Louis Napoleon, gave another direction to the policy of France. He immediately sent a French army to Civita Vecchia, which landed there April 26, and, after a bloody struggle, drove the republican government out of Rome. The French entered Rome July 3. Pope Pius IX returned there in April, 1850, and, during the next twenty years, Rome remained under the occupation of a French army.

The only reason given by France in this instance for intervention was that the occupation of Rome was necessary in order to maintain the political influence of France. This was the ground taken by President Louis Napoleon in explaining his course to the Chambers in 1850.

Since the year 1827, intervention in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire has been so constant as to create a body of jurisprudence, and a long series of treaties, in which the experience of all political systems of Southeastern Europe seem now to be more or less entirely based. Not only Greece, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia and Egypt have been the creations of such interventions, or the subjects of its restraints, but also Samos, Crete and even the Lebanon owe their legal status to the same source.

An authority so great must assume some foundation in law, seeing that the entire field acquiesced not only in the practical exercise of force, but also in the principles on which it rested, whatever that was.

The treaty of Berlin, 1878, was a broad assertion of the right of the European powers to regulate the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, but the treaty contains no statement of the principle of the jurisprudence on which the right rests. The preamble merely declares that the powers being desirous to regulate with a view to European order, the questions raised in the East by the events of late years and by the war terminated by the preliminary treaty of San Stefano have been unanimously of the opinion that the meeting of a congress would not offer the best means of facilitating an understanding.

THE NOTABLE SIX.

These six precedents include, as far as is known, every instance where a claim to independence has been made by any people whatever, in Europe, since the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815.

Other successful revolutions, such as those of Tuscany and the States of the church in 1859 were the immediate results of intervention and that of Naples, in 1860, was, from first to last, perhaps the most striking example of intervention in modern times, although Naples hardly though it necessary to pass through any intermediate stage of recognition as an independent authority.

The six precendents, therefore, con-

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

[COAST RECORD.]

OLD WOMAN'S TALE.

IT BRINGS TROOPS POST HASTE TO NOGALES.

She Told the Same Story Once Before and the Yaqui Attack of Last August Followed.

HER WARNING IS NOW HEEDED.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS BRING THEIR FAMILIES TO THIS SIDE.

General Manager Fillmore Very Ill. A New Attorney-General for Nevada—River Steamers Collide—M. C. Tilden's Will.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Dec. 21.—Rumors of another attack of Yaquis have brought another company of infantry from Fort Huachuca to Nogales. Co. H of the Fifteenth Regiment, in command of Capt. Davis, is camped on the flat near town.

Before the attack of last August the Mexican authorities were given warning by an old Yaqui woman that an attack would be made, but gave no heed. Now the same woman gives warning that another attack is contemplated. Officials on the other side bring their families to the American side to sleep. No trouble is anticipated on the American side at present, but if the attack is made some of the insurgents may cross the line into the United States.

SAN JOAQUIN FAIR CLOSES.

Visitors and Exhibitors Vote it a Success.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

FRESNO, Dec. 21.—The San Joaquin Valley Citrus Fair closed tonight, and literally in a blaze of glory. It closed amid the plaudits of visitors and expressions of satisfaction on the part of all exhibitors. The universal verdict is that it is one of the most successful citrus fairs ever held in California, and the desire is expressed by all that it be made a permanent institution to be enlarged and supported by the counties of the valley. The award of premiums to counties and individuals was the principal feature this evening.

Tulare county carried off the first premium for the best county display, Madera second, Stanislaus county third and San Joaquin fourth. Fresno county was not a competitor.

The first premium for best general display of citrus fruits was awarded to J. T. and F. E. Bearss of Porterville; for best display of citrus fruits by firm or organization, the Lindsay Land Company of Tulare county; for most artistic display of citrus fruits, George T. Frost of Porterville; most artistic display by firm or organization, Hobbs & Parsons of Fresno; best general display budded oranges, George T. Frost of Porterville; best general display Washington navel oranges, Col. William Forsyth of Fresno; best general display seedling oranges, Mrs. J. W. Ferguson of Fresno; best display of lemons, W. S. Buswell of Porterville; best display of limes, W. W. Henry of Porterville; best display of grape fruit, Berry & Wallace of Fresno.

Many premiums were also awarded for small displays of citrus fruits, and for raisins and dried fruits.

THE SWEET AND THE DRY.

Wine Men Meet, Discuss the Crop and Fix Prices.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The interests of both the sweet-wine and the dry-wine industries of the State were treated at meetings held in this city today. In the morning the members of the Sweet Wine Association assembled and adopted a resolution for the continuance of the organization on the lines followed during the present year. The trustees selected for 1897 were L. P. Drexler, Col. Trevellyan, P. C. Rossi, Edwin F. Sagare, Frank West, Herman Eggers and John H. Wheeler. From the statements made at the general meeting an advanced price of port or Angelica in gross from 25 to at least 35 cents a gallon will be ordered.

In the afternoon a meeting of the board of directors of the California Winemakers' Corporation, representing the great body of dry-wine producers, was held. It was reported that during the last few days 5,000,000 gallons of the crop of 11,500,000 gallons of the dry-wine yield had been transferred to the corporation. Valuable additions to the membership from the outside were also reported.

The question of price was taken up and discussed at great length, resulting in the adoption of a resolution that no dry wine should be sold by the corporation for less than 20 cents.

SOME QUEER BILLS.

The Board of Examiners and the "Price of Eggs."

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21.—The Board of Examiners held a meeting this afternoon, Gov. Budd being absent. The regular monthly claim from the Home of Adult Blind was not approved, owing to the prices of many of the articles being too high. Turkeys were charged at 21 cents per pound, while other institutions were buying them at 14 and 16 cents. Eggs were 40 cents a dozen, and the market quotation was 40 cents. Potatoes regularly quoted at 60 cents a sack, were down at $10.80 for eight sacks. All vegetables were lumped in this fashion, and Secretary of State Brown declared that they were all entirely too high, as were nearly all the items in the bill.

Bills from Fish Commissioners Emeric and Vogelsang were not allowed, as they were not accompanied with vouchers. The board made a rule some time ago that vouchers must accompany all bills.

Secretary Markley read a letter from Commissioner Emeric refusing to inclose vouchers with his bills, claiming that if his oath of office was not sufficient he ought to be removed.

JUST FOUND THE WILL.

Thereupon Will Follow a Fight for Inheritance.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The will of M. C. Tilden, who died at Sacramento last January, has just been filed for probate. Tilden left a large estate, over which there will be a legal contest. The greater part had been transferred before his death to his three children, Frank, Laura and Elizabeth. Tilden evidently expected a contest over his will, because he refers to his marriage in 1883 to Meta Woodland of Sacramento, from whom he was divorced in fifteen months.

Six months after his divorce his ex-wife gave birth to a male child. Tilden especially provides that neither this child nor its descendants shall have any part of his estate. The estate had been partly distributed, and the heirs did not know of the existence of the will until a few days ago. The will is dated October 15, 1894.

"COONEY THE FOX"

Is not the Notary Mixed Up in the Fair-will Case.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—James J. Cooney, ex-notary, who says James G. Fair acknowledged the deeds transferring property to Mrs. Craven before him, was examined as part of the great will contest today. He testified Fair had brought the deeds to his office and had acknowledged his signature.

He could not explain how one of the deeds named "Mattie" Craven as grantee instead of "Nettie" Craven, while the entry in his book was "Nettie," although at that time he had not seen Mrs. Craven and did not know her.

RIVER STEAMERS COLLIDE.

The Modoc Runs Down the D. E. Knight No. 2 Near Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21.—At 10:20 o'clock this morning the river steamer D. E. Knight No. 2, Capt. Price, was run into by the steamer Modoc within half a mile of this city. The Knight was struck amidships and began to sink. It was towed to the Yolo bank and the captain and crew were taken back on the Modoc to Sacramento. Nobody was injured. The Knight was loaded with potatoes consigned to Sacramento.

Durrant's Brief Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—What may prove to be the beginning of the end of the Durrant case took place in the chambers of the Supreme Court today. The brief of Theodore Durrant was filed, although there has been much discussion as to whether it could now be filed, the usual time for so doing having lapsed. However, Durrant was finally granted a resubmission. Atty.-Gen. Fitzgerald also filed a brief replying to defendant's counsel. Durrant is now given ten days in which to file a brief in reply.

Drowned in Hood River.

HOOD RIVER (Or.,) Dec. 21.—Carl Woods and W. W. Edgerman were drowned in Hood River, twelve miles from here, today. Woods, Edgerman and Charles Bell were working on a flume which crosses the river, and while attempting to cross in a boat, it was capsized by the swift current. All hands were thrown into the river and Woods and Edgerman drowned. Bell, being an expert swimmer, escaped. The bodies were not recovered.

Gave Him Up Too Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—J.F. Fillmore, general manager of the Southern Pacific's Pacific division, is a very sick man. Less than a week ago it was thought he simply had a bad cold, but the cold developed into pneumonia. On Saturday the serious character of the attack was appreciated. Yesterday morning his life was despaired of, and a consultation of physicians was held. Today Fillmore's condition is much improved, and the physicians say he will recover.

Coming by Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The following passengers left on the steamer Eureka:

For San Pedro—Mrs. Krause, W. Abrand, wife and daughter; A. Phillips, John Hart, W. Bryte.

For Santa Barbara—Rev. Mr. Power, George Weldon, Mrs. Lownsdale, Miss Lownsdale.

Nevada's New Attorney-General.

CARSON (Nev.,) Dec. 21.—At noon today Gov. Sadler announced the appointment of Atty.-Gen. Beatty's successor. James R. Judge is the fortunate man. Mr. Judge for some time past has been acting as Gov. Sadler's private secretary.

PLAYING SANTA CLAUS.

THE POSTMASTER OF DES MOINES MAKING CHILDREN HAPPY.

Last Year He Had Christmas Presents Sent to Over Two Hundred Little Ones—Effect of a Child's Letter—On Larger Scale This Year.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

DES MOINES, Dec. 21.—(Special Dispatch.) A year ago Postmaster Edward H. Hunter received a letter from a poor little girl addressed "Santa Claus," and telling of her wants, which consisted of a doll for herself and a pair of mittens for her little brother. She said her father was dead and her mother could not buy any presents. The case was looked up and was found to be genuine. Mr. Hunter thought there must be others. So he raised some money, hunted them out and had Christmas presents sent to over two hundred children.

He is repeating it on a larger scale this year. Carriers look up worthy cases and deliver presents Christmas eve and morning. Several hundred dollars have been subscribed by business men for the purpose. Scores of letters have been received from poor children, telling what they desired Santa Claus to bring them.

OFFERED TO ALLISON.

The Iowa Senator May Become Secretary of State.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A special to the Tribune from Dubuque, Ia., says that Senator Allison has been offered the leading position in the Cabinet by Maj. McKinley, that of Secretary of State. It is said the proffer was made by Maj. McKinley through one of the most prominent men in the State of Iowa, and that Senator Allison now has the matter under consideration.

A New Mexico Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the verdict of the Supreme Court of New Mexico in the case of Francisco Borrego, Antonio Borrego, Laurinae Larid and Patricia Valencia, under sentence of death for the murder of Francisco Chavez in Santa Fé county in 1892. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court on allegation of error, but the court decided that the proceedings of the Territorial courts were regular.

Ex-Congressman Adams Withdraws.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Ex-Congressman George E. Adams, a prominent candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, announced his withdrawal from the race and his headquarters at the Great Northern had been closed. He gave as a reason for his withdrawal that he would be unable to devote his whole time to his business for some time to come.

Received Many Callers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The President-elect and Mrs. McKinley will depart from Chicago tomorrow morning in order to spend Christmas holidays at home. Maj. McKinley was kept busy from early morning until late tonight receiving the callers who flocked to the home of Capt. McWilliams.

SENATE SKIRMISHES.

SPIRITED COLOQUIES BASED ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Report of the Foreign Relations Committee Presented and Laid Over Till After the Holidays.

NEW RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

HILL AND CHILTON WOULD GRANT BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Mr. Call's Call for Information Relative to Americans is Indorsed. Mr. Gear and the Funding Bill—House Proceedings.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate was literally deluged for half an hour today with reports, resolutions and spirited colloquys on the Cuban question. The intense public interest in this subject was shown by the presence of the largest crowds seen since the opening day of the session. All available space in the public galleries was taken, and the diplomatic gallery was filled with such distinguished occupants as Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Baron von Hengel Muller, the Austrian Minister; Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, accompanied by the suites and ladies of the embassies and legations.

The main event of the day was the presentation by Mr. Cameron of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorable to his resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. This proceeding was brief and perfunctory, the report not being read, and an agreement was speedily reached by which the resolution and report will go over until after the holidays. Aside from the Cameron report, Mr. Morgan of Alabama presented a further report on the same lines, embodying the views of himself and Mr. Mills.

The offering of the reports served as a prelude to several brisk exchanges between Senators. Senator Hill of New York desired to know whether the reports were in the constitutional question of the legislative power of recognition of independence. Mr. Cameron promptly answered that everybody conceded this power, and Mr. Morgan pointedly added that a denial of such power was "preposterous."

Mr. Vest also came forward with some remarks which promised to give a sharp personal turn to the debate. He spoke of his astonishment in seeing Secretary Olney's public statement declaring the executive alone had the power to recognize independence. Mr. Vest had hardly begun when Mr. Hale of Maine (Rep.,) made a point of order, against him on the ground that debate was out of order. The Missouri Senator willingly yielded, announcing that he would speak tomorrow on the resolution he had offered, declaring that recognition of independence is a joint power of the legislative and executive branches.

Several other Cuban resolutions were offered, those by Hill and Chilton declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, warranting the recognition of the belligerent rights of both parties and calling for the observance of strict neutrality by the United States, and one by Mr. Bacon declaring that the power of recognizing independence is a prerogative belonging exclusively to the Congress.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the resolutions of Mr. Call asking for information relative to American citizens confined in Spanish prisons and this was agreed to by the Senate. Aside from the Cuban subject the session was not eventful.

Mr. Gear of Iowa (Rep.,) made an unsuccessful effort to take up the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, and then gave notice it would be urged after the holidays.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—The Senate galleries were crowded long before the hour for assembling today. The chaplain's prayer, in alluding to the opening of Christmas week, invoked peace on earth and good-will to men.

Petitions from many quarters urged recognition of Cuban independence.

The foreign delegation was well represented in the diplomatic gallery. At 12:20 o'clock, while the routine business was proceeding, Mr. Cameron arose, and in a voice hardly audible, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations favoring the resolution for Cuban independence. He asked that the resolution and report be printed and lie on the table, and that 500 additional copies of the report be printed.

Mr. Sherman interposed to ask if it was understood that the resolution was to remain on the table until after the holidays.

Mr. Cameron answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama (Dem.) presented a supplement to the Cuban resolution. He said it was offered in behalf of himself and Mr. Mills of the committee who concurred in the report of Mr. Cameron, but desired to give some additional facts to justify the findings of the committee.

Mr. Sherman presented two favorable reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the resolutions of Mr. Call of Florida (Dem.) The first resolution requests the Secretary of State for lists of all United States citizens confined in Spanish prisons. The second requests the executive branch to demand the release of all United States citizens confined at the Spanish penal colony on the Island of Ceuta, off the African coast.

Mr. Hill of New York (Dem.,) who had been seeking to secure recognition, now asked if either of the reports by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Morgan discussed the constitutional power of Congress to pass the resolutions and reported, or whether the reports were confined to the prospect of passing the resolution. He said he judged the constitutional power should be discussed.

Mr. Morgan, who was on his feet, turned toward Mr. Hill and said: "To discuss that proposition is simply preposterous."

"Such a view may be entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Alabama," said Mr. Hill. "I simply desired to understand that the constitutional question was not involved."

Mr. Vest of Missouri (Dem.) came forward at this point with some pointed remarks which opened up the whole Cuban question. He preceded them with the reading of a resolution reciting that the power of recognizing independence did not reside exclusively with the President. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that the President is not vested by the Constitution with exclusive power to determine when the independence of a foreign people, struggling to establish a government for themselves, shall be recognized by the United States, but this power is invested in Congress, and the President is to be exercised in conformity with section 74 Article 1 of the Constitution."

Mr. Vest said that he had been astonished, at seeing the extraordinary statement made by Secretary Olney that the action of Congress concerning Cuba would be entirely ineffective. It was the first time, Mr. Vest said, that a Cabinet Minister had thus addressed the public. When the Hawaiian question was under consideration, the Senator had examined the subject of recognition and had reached the conclusion that the President did not have the exclusive power of recognition.

"It is to me a most astonishing proposition," said Mr. Vest, "that while the Constitution gives to Congress the exclusive war-making power, the President alone is able to take action toward recognizing independence which may bring on war."

The Senator cited the recognition of Venezuelan independence by Congress and not by the President. As Mr. Vest was about to proceed, Mr. Hale of Maine (Rep.,) interposed a point of order. He did not think the discussion could proceed under the Senate rules without unanimous consent. "Since the resolution and report have gone over," said Mr. Hale, "I do not think it proper that the Senator (Mr. Vest) should precipitate a debate on this grave subject at this time."

Mr. Stewart promptly asked for unanimous consent that Mr. Vest proceed with his remarks. But Mr. Vest shook his head, and remarked that he did not care to proceed with even one unwilling auditor. He would, however, call up his resolution tomorrow.

With this flurry over, Mr. Hill again secured recognition and offered a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba; that the parties thereto are entitled to the recognition of belligerent rights, and that the United States will maintain a strict neutrality. The resolution is as follows:

"A joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, and recognizing the parties thereto as belligerents.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that the parties thereto are entitled to, and are hereby accorded, belligerent rights in accordance with the principles of international war, and the United States will preserve a strict neutrality between the belligerents."

Two more Cuban resolutions made their appearance, one from Mr. Bacon (Dem.,) of Georgia, and another from Mr. Chilton (Dem.) of Texas.

Mr. Bacon said his resolution was designed to get from the Judiciary Committee an authoritative statement as to the power of the Executive and the legislative body concerning recognition. His resolution recites that the power of recognition resides exclusively with the legislative branch, and the prerogative does not belong to the Executive except so far as his veto may affect. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the recognition by this government of any people as a free and independent nation is one exclusively for the determination of Congress in its capacity as the law-making power.

"Resolved, further, that this prerogative of sovereignty does not appertain to the Executive Department of the government except in so far as the President is under the Constitution, by the exercise of the veto, made a part of the law-making power of the government."

The Bacon resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chilton resolution recites that a state of war exists in Cuba which entitles the parties to recognition as belligerents, and that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality. Mr. Chilton said he would urge the resolution as an amendment to those reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government which has for some time been maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each the rights of belligerents in the ports and the territory of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Call resolution favorably reported by him asking for a report on American citizens held in Spanish prisons was agreed to without division. It is as follows:

"Resolved, that the Secretary of State be and is hereby directed to send to the Senate a report of all citizens of the United States of whose arrest and imprisonment, trial or conviction or sentence, either to imprisonment at the penal colony of Ceuta or elsewhere, he has any information, and that he shall inform the Senate in such report of the persons now held in confinement at Ceuta and of the charges, briefly stated, on which they were condemned and the nature of the evidence, so far as the same appears on the files of the State Department."

This disposed of the Cuban question for the time being.

The brief discussion, covering hardly more than half an hour, had been singularly eventful in bringing forward reports and resolutions. The various features had developed in rapid succession, and had been followed with the keenest interest by the crowded galleries and the intent of the body of Senators.

The status of the various resolutions as they were finally left, is as follows: The Cameron and Morgan reports are on the table until after the holidays; the Vest resolution is on the table to be called up tomorrow; the Hill and Chilton resolutions are on the table; the Bacon resolution is referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

While the debate proceeded Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and several other foreign representatives joined those already in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon (Rep.) made an appeal to the Senate for the early consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal Bill. He urged its importance to all sections of the country, but said it was especially important to the Pacific Coast. The deep-draught steamers located at the ports of San Francisco, Astoria and Portland and at points on Puget Sound, and he called attention to the saving these would make in the voyages of these vessels if they were able to go by the way of Niaragua to Europe and Atlantic ports in America.

The conference report relative to extending the time for the inquiry into the question of alcohol used in the arts was agreed to.

A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Pacific Railroad bonds he proposed selling under recent advertisement.

Bills were passed authorizing the acceptance of medals by Herbert H. D. Pierce from the Russian government, by Commander E. S. Houston of the navy from the Emperor of Germany, by Joseph J. Kinyoun from Venezuela, by C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce from Canada, by Lieut.-Col. Forwood and Dr. George H. Penrose from Argentina, by Admiral Selfridge and other naval officers from the Russian government.

The unfinished business for the day was the bill providing for free homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma Territory for bona fide settlers, but owing to opposition, Mr. Pettigrew, in charge of the measure, consented to let it go over until after the holidays. The House bill was passed for the loaning of government flags for decorative purposes during the coming inauguration ceremonies.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:22 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House today practically completed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, but final action will not be taken until tomorrow. Almost the whole day was devoted to a debate on the provision of the bill relating to the control of the new Congressional Library. Both the Appropriation and Library committees offered plans for the future care of the building. After a somewhat acrimonious contest, the Appropriations Committee gained the victory, defeating the substitute of the Library Committee by a vote of 27 to 85.

An amendment designed to place the employés of the library under the civil service law was also defeated, 27 to 73. Under the provision of the measure as adopted, Librarian Spofford will continue in office with an increase of salary from $4000 to $6000.

The Senate amendments to the Immigration Bill were non-concurred in. Mr. Bartholdt, chairman of the Immigration Committee, fought to have the bill and amendments recommitted to his committee, and in the course of his remarks referred to the fact that the foreign-born population of the United States had turned the scales in several States for sound-money and protection.

In speaking to his motion, he said the bill as it passed the House was a compromise, and was satisfactory to the extremists on both sides. Those who believed, as he did, that all people should be given the right of asylum here had accepted the bill to prevent the passage of a harsher measure.

He spoke of the victory for "sound-money" won at the last election, and attributed it largely to the loyalty, sound sense and patriotism of the adopted citizens, who, he said, had turned the scale in half a dozen States toward McKinley and protection. The position of the foreign population at the late election, he said, had been a complete refutation of the charges so recklessly made before as to the dangers involved in unrestricted immigration.

While those who believed with him were ready to accept the House bill at the last session, many of the German-Americans and other naturalized citizens now believe that in view of the fact that they had at the election "saved the party and the country," they should be granted immunity from any restrictive measures. Yet, he said, the Senate purposed to increase the harshness of the bill. He then took up the Senate amendments, seriatim, and entered upon his objections. He ridiculed the educational test provided for in the Senate amendment. It was absurd, he said, to ask a German or Irish servant girl to read and write five lines of the Constitution. The Constitution was difficult of comprehension. The application of the test should be left to the executive officers, in his opinion.

Mr. Danford (Rep.) of Ohio contested Mr. Barthold's motion with one to non-concur in the Senate amendments and agree to conference.

W. A. Stone (Rep.,) of Pennsylvania gave it as his opinion that owing to the shortness of the session to send the bill back to the committee would sound its deathknell. He earnestly urged the adoption of Mr. Danford's motion.

Mr. Cam (Rep.) of Massachusetts and Mr Wilson (Dem.) of South Carolina supported the Danford motion as the only method of securing legislation in this session.

Mr. Bowers (Rep.) of California, Mr. Willis (Rep.) of Delaware, and Mr. Foote (Rep.) of New York argued in favor of Mr. Danford's motion.

Mr. Bartholdt's motion was defeated without division, and Mr. Danford's motion to non-concur and send the bill to conference was adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Bartholdt of Missouri, Danford of Ohio and Wilson of South Carolina as conferees on the part of the House.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and spent the remainder of the day in consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House adjourned at 5:07 o'clock.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

George B. Anderson of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Antigua, West Indies; Julius G. Lay of the District of Columbia, Consul at Windsor, Ont.; William Coulborn Brown of Maryland, Consul at New Castle, N. S.W.; Benjamin C. Ashe of Pierre, S. D., to be agent for the Indians of Lower Brule agency in South Dakota.

HERRMANN'S MONEY FLEW

THE MAGICIAN LEAVES NOT OVER TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

He Profited to the Extent of Sixty or Seventy Thousand a Year but Saved Nothing—Even His Life Insurance Was Hypothecated.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—(Special Dispatch.) Ever since the death of Prof. Herrmann, the magician, persons in and out of the theatrical profession have been speculating as to the amount of fortune he left to his widow, Mme. Adaide Herrmann. It was known the receipts of his tours for several years had been enormous, reaching in some instances as high as $80,000 in a single season. This fact led many to believe that, despite his extravagant way of living, he must have accumulated at least a quarter of a million dollars. Others, however, who were more intimate with his affairs, asserted that he had saved little.

It will be a surprise, though, to learn that when Mme. Herrmann, with her counsel, Abe Hummel, appeared before Surrogate Weller today, and applied for letters of administration on her late husband's estate, she declared the property left by the magician was not worth more than $2000; in fact, his debts would far exceed the amount of assets of his estate.

"Prof. Herrmann lived up to every penny he made during his lifetime," said Hummel. "He profited to the extent of $60,000 or $70,000 every season, but he was extravagant and saved nothing. The steam yacht Fra Diavalo, with its complement of engineer, firemen, sailing master, cooks, etc., absorbed a small fortune. He had a raft of carriages, over a dozen horses and a town house and country house, rented, but full of servants. Mrs. Hermann has been left without anything. The life insurance is hypothecated for moneys advanced to Herrmann. His magical apparatus is intact and will be given to his nephew, who is on his way to America from Paris to take up Herrmann's route.

"Prof. Herrmann's greatest losses were in his purchase of Brooklyn Theater, his attempt at management of the Broad-street Theater, Philadelphia, one season of which cost him $50,000, and his venture at what is now the Savoy, in this city, where he lost more than $40,000."

Bryan and His Book.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—William J. Bryan dined with Mr. Conkey at the Clifton House and received a number of callers. He leaves for Atlanta, Ga., where he lectures Wednesday on "Modern Landmarks." The next day he will return to Lincoln for the business men's banquet there on the 28th inst.

LOANED ITS CAPITAL

WHY THE NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Investments in Calumet Electric Stock That Amounted to Over Two Million Dollars.

OTHER CONCERNS GO UNDER.

DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID BY THE CLEARINGHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

It is Probable That All Concerns Will Resume Except the Big One—Very Little Excitement in Banking Circles.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The National Bank of Illinois, generally considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the West, closed its doors today, the failure dragging down three other concerns, E. S. Dreyer & Co., Wasmansdorff, Heineman & Co., and the Roseland Bank.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois was due to the fact that its entire capital of $2,000,000 and $100,000 over and above its surplus of $300,000 had been loaned on Calumet Electric stock. There was loaned $500 to Dreyer & Co., who had spread out their capital out so extensively that they were unable to concentrate it in to save themselves. Other failures were due to the locking up of assets held by the National Bank of Illinois and which were not available when that institution closed its doors.

No further trouble is expected, as the Clearinghouse Association has agreed to pay 75 per cent. of the deposits in the National Bank of Illinois, and at a meeting of the Clearinghouse Committee this afternoon all of the banks reported themselves in good condition, and none of them asked for the aid that would have been freely extended if it had been asked.

It is probable that all the banks will resume with the exception of the National Bank of Illinois, and all depositors will be paid in full.

At a meeting of the clearinghouse banks held after the close of business this afternoon, upon recommendation of the Clearinghouse Committee, who had made a thorough examination of the affairs of the National Bank of Illinois, the clearinghouse banks agreed to advance 75 per cent. on all claims against the National Bank of Illinois which shall have been certified to by the receiver as being on deposit in that bank. The general sentiment was that the depositors would receive their money in full. The bank now has on hand in cash near 40 per cent. of their liabilities. No bank requested any assistance from the clearinghouse. The bank statements published today in the call of the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business on the 17th inst. show very strong reserves. There has been very little excitement today in banking circles in this city. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

"Resolved that the Clearinghouse Committee, after calling to their aid such other persons are they may desire, be requested to formulate a plan which will enable creditors of the National Bank of Illinois to avail themselves of the offer of the associated banks to make advances, by way of loans, to said creditors to the extent of 75 per cent. upon properly-proven claims."

The chairman of the clearinghouse stated that the willingness of bankers to do this was evident that it is not probable that any formal organization to accomplish the object will be necessary, although the committee will give prompt attention to the duty imposed upon them. The following dispatch was received today by the president of the clearinghouse:

"WASHINGTON (D. C.,) Dec. 21.—I have appointed Bank Examiner McKeon temporary receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, and instructed him to publish notice for creditors to prove claims. He informs me that the Clearinghouse Committee agree to advance 75 per cent. on evidence of claims. Notice will be published at once, and if claims are proven immediately, I shall, within thirty days, be able to pay a very considerable dividend. I appreciate the action of the Clearinghouse in offering to advance on such certificates.

(Signed) "JAMES H. ECKELS,
"Comptroller of the Currency."

Another suspension was recorded late in the afternoon, when Judge Horton of the Circuit Court appointed John H. Nicols receiver for the property of Frederick Wierzma, who owns the "Roseland Bank," which is situated in Roseland.

The appointment was made upon the application of George Dalenborg, a judgment creditor of Wierzma, to the extent of $600. The complainant attributed the embarrassment of Wierzma to the connection of the latter with the National Bank of Illinois. The assets are placed at $75,000 and the deposits at $50,000. The bank will resume business in a few days.

The Tribune will say tomorrow that, in the case of the National Bank of Illinois, the manipulation of the books was such as to practically amount to the falsification of accounts.

It is claimed that one loan of $900,000, made to the Calumet Electric Company, was charged up to foreign exchange, instead of being entered in a proper manner. Other irregularities in connection with the loans made to the Calumet Electric Company are said to have taken place.

MR. ECKELS'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Comptroller Eckels today gave out the following statement concerning the failure of the National Bank of Illinois:

"I am advised by Bank Examiner McKeon that the National Bank of Illinois has closed for business and is now in his hands for the Comptroller of the Currency. In order to prevent any trouble in proving claims against this bank, and to obtain for the creditors at an early date the largest part of the amount due to them, I have appointed Mr. McKeon temporary receiver, with telegraphic instructions to publish notice of proof claims at once. The Clearing-house Committee at Chicago has advised me through the examiner that the clearing-house will immediately advance 75 per cent. of the face of approved claims, and thus give the creditors of the bank immediate relief and prevent unnecessary disturbance in business.

"I also directed the receiver that, while securing all loans of doubtful character, to exercise the utmost caution, so as not to work any hardship upon the business interests of those dealing with the bank and depending upon it. The advance made by the clearing-house, it is to be understood, is not in the payment of such claims in full, but simply a loan of such amount with certificates as collateral security.

"Failure of the bank is due to the injurious, reckless and imprudent methods followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same, and over their individual signature they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition. The largest source of failure is the bank's holdings, Calumet electric street railway stock, the full amount of which cannot now be stated, for it is discovered that part of such holdings were not made to appear on the books, but were concealed in another account.

"This and other large and doubtful loans had been called by special letter to the attention of the officers and directors, and specific improvement promised a year since. In June last, on the surface, there had been an improvement made, but when Bank Examiner McKeon, November 30, examined the bank he found the books showed the loan to the Calumet Electric Railway Company and other similar loans had been increased and the promise of the officers and directors had not been carried out.

"Upon this report I prepared a letter addressed to the president and directors which I sent to the Examiner December 14, to be read to them at a meeting called for that purpose. This letter reviewed at length the condition of the bank and failure of promises made to be fulfilled. It emphasized the position taken by the office that a decided and radical change had to be at once made, and notified the directors, with a full and complete analysis on the part of the examiner, of matters in the bank demanding attention.

"Saturday I received notice from the examiner that rumors of the bank's condition had reached the Clearing-house Committee, and they desired to have his report read them. I ordered it to be done, but suggested that before doing so he see the officers of the National Bank of Illinois and obtain their acquiescence. This was obtained, and the vice-president of the bank was present with the Clearing-house Committee. The condition revealed led to a resolution suspending from the clearing-house the bank.

"Before action was taken, however, the examiner telegraphed me, and in reply I suggested that, in view of the large interests involved, great care should be had and, even at the risk of taking some chances, funds might be provided if it were deemed safe to do so to afford voluntary liquidation. The assets of the bank were examined, and its management, as shown by the examiner, considered, and as a conclusion it was decided the bank should be suspended from the clearing-house and funds not be furnished for voluntary liquidation. Three bank directors were present at these meetings.

"In view of everything, I am convinced the Clearing-house Committee acted judiciously. The management on the part of the officers and directors has, to state it mildly, been grossly negligent. The liabilities of the bank are large, but by careful and judicious mangement the loss entailed on creditors need not be large, if any. Every measure will be taken by the clearing-house and Controller's office to prevent other banks or business failures and unnecessary money stringency. Already outside banks having the national Bank of Illinois as reserve agent have been notified by telegraph of the 75-per-cent. arrangement."

PAY NO MORE CHECKS.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Shawmut National Bank of this city has a very handsome balance to the credit of the National Bank of Illinois, but has received telegraphic orders today from the Bank Examiner at Chicago to pay no more checks upon this amount.

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HEALTH, SPORT— FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH AND ALL Pulmonary troubles Hemet has the best climate known; 50 miles from the sea; 1650 feet above sea level; warm and dry; no fogs; convenient of access; 90 miles from Los Angeles on Santa Fe R. R. Sportsmen find the very best of quail shooting and other game 2 miles from town. HOTEL MAYBERRY, the finest finished and furnished hotel in Southern California. Lighted with electricity; table first class; family cooking; rates $2 per day or $9 to $12 per week. Address HOTEL MAYBERRY, Hemet, Riverside County, Cal.

HOTEL SIERRA MADRE, IN THE VILLAGE OF SIERRA MADRE, NEAR THE foot of old Wilson's Trail, one block from postoffice. Rates $8 to $10 per week. Take Santa Fe to Santa Anita Station. 'Bus meets all trains.

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENT perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS PASCOE, Prop.

PRECEDENTS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

stitute the entire European law on the subject of intervention in regard to European people's claiming independence by right of revolution. From this body of precedents it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and practiced the right to interfere, both collectively and separately; amicably and forcibly, in every instance, except that of Poland, where a European people has resorted to insurrection to obtain independence.

The right itself has been based on various grounds: "Impediments to commerce," "burdens on measures of protection and repressions," "requests of one or both parties to interpose," "effusion of blood," and "evils of all kinds," "humanity," and "the repose of Europe" (Greek treaty of 1827,) "a warm desire to arrest, with the shortest possible delay, the disorder and effusion of blood" (protocol of November 4, 1830, in the case of Belgium;) "his own safety or the political equilibrium on the frontiers of his empire" (Russian circular of April 27, 1849, in the case of Hungary;) "to safeguard the interest and honor," and "to maintain the political influence" of the intervening power (French declaration of 1849-50 in regard to the states of the church.) Finally, in the latest and most considerable, because absolutely unanimous act of all Europe, simply the "desire to regulate" (preamble to the treaty of Berlin, 1878, covering the recognition of Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria.)

The report then turns to the experience of Asia. In regard to Asia, probably all other authorities agree that the entire fabric of European supremacy, whether in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Siam or China, rests on the right of intervention.

AMERICAN PRECEDENTS.

The American precedents are handled exhaustively. After tracing the uprisings in Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, in Argentine Republic against Spanish rule, the report says, the question of intervention began in 1817. The Spanish government appealed to the European powers for aid. The Czar openly took sides with Spain. . . . In October, 1817, the Russian government instructed its Ambassador in London to press on the British government the great importance of European intervention.

President Monroe decided as early as April, 1818, to discourage European mediation. In August he made a formal proposal to the British and French governments for a concerted and contemporary recognition of Buenos Ayres, whose de facto independence made that country the natural object of a first step toward the establishment of a general policy. In December he notified both governments that he had patiently waited without interference in the policy of the allies, but, as they had not agreed upon anything, and as the fact of the independence of Buenos Ayres appeared established, he thought that recognition was necessary. In January, 1819, he announced to them that he was actually considering this measure. Thus all parties had agreed, as early as 1817 and 1818, upon the propriety of intervention between Spain and her colonies.

Both the United States and Europe asserted that the time had come, so they disagreed only as to the mode. When President Monroe interposed his fiat, that no interference could be countenanced by him except upon the basis of independence, he dictated in advance the only mode of intervention which he meant to permit. If he waited before carrying it out, it was only because, in the actual balance of European and American power he felt that isolated action might injure the cause he had determined to help. He waited in vain. Neither England nor any other power moved again.

MONROE'S MESSAGE.

After a delay of four years from the time when he began his policy, the Greek revolt in Europe and the military successes of Bolivar and Iturbide in America gave the desired opportunity, and Monroe sent to Congress his celebrated message of March 8, 1822, recommending the recognition of all the revolted colonies of Spain, Mexico, Columbia, Chile and Buenos Ayres. These countries asked no more. They based their claim on their independence de facto, and Monroe admitted its force.

"The provinces," he said, "which have declared their independence and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized." He added: "That the measure is proposed under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations."

In reality it created the law so far as its action went, and its legality was recognized by no European power. Nevertheless, Monroe's act, which extinguished the last hopes of the Holy Alliance in America, produced the deepest sensation among Europeon conservatives, and gave to the United States extraordinary consideration. England used it as a weapon at the Congress of Verona to threaten the other powers when they decided on intervention in Spain. Slowly Canning came wholly over to the side of Monroe, as France and Austria forced his hands in Spain.

The principle thus avowed by Canning added little to the European law of intervention, but the principle avowed by Monroe created an entire body of American jurisprudence. As an isolated act it meant little, but in Monroe's view it was not an isolated act, it was a part of a system altogether new and wholly American.

Monroe lost no time in doubts or hesitation. In his annual message of December, 1823, he announced the principle—the Monroe doctrine—that the new nations which his act alone had recognized as independent were by the act placed outside the European system, and that the United States would regard any attempt to extend that system among them as unfriendly to the United States. From that day to this the American people have always and unanimously supported and approved the Monroe doctrine. They needed no reasoning to prove that it was vital to their safety.

JACKSON AND TEXAS.

The report then takes up the recognition of Texas, and quotes at length from the executive and commercial utterances preceding that action. President Andrew Jackson in his message of December 21, 1836, said:

"In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur, and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject.

"It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred between the executive and the legislative and the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution and most safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body, by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our country and a perfect guarantee to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted."

The initiative thus asserted by Congress, and conceded by President Jackson to Congress in the case of the recognition of Texas, was followed in the case of Hungary by President Taylor, which authorized his agent to invite the revolutionary government of Hungary to send to the United States a diplomatic representative since the President entertained no doubt that, in such case, at the next meeting of Congress, "her independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened body." Until now no further question has been raised in regard to the powers of Congress.

The cases of Hayti and Santo Domingo are passed over as governed by peculiar influences. In every instance the only question that has disturbed the intervening powers, the report continues, has regarded neither the right, nor the policy so much as the "time and mode" of action.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS.

The only difference between European and American practice was that the United States aimed at moderating or restricting the extreme license of European intervention and this was the difference which brought the United States nearly into collision with Europe in 1861 and 1862.

Lords Palmerston and Russell, as well as the Emperor Napoleon and his ministers, entertained no doubt of their right to intervene even before our civil war had actually commenced, and accordingly recognized the insurgent States as belligerents in May, 1861, although no legal question had yet been raised, requiring such a decision.

The United States government never ceased to protest with the utmost energy against the act as premature and unjust, and this last and most serious case of interference in which the United States were concerned as an object of European intervention revealed the vital necessity of their American system at the same time that it revealed the imminent danger of its destruction. The report then gives the circumstances under which the Southern Confederacy was recognized, tracing in detail the diplomatic correspondence.

CUBA.

Under the sub-head of "Cuba" the report concludes as follows:

"Into this American system, thus created by Monroe, in 1822-23 and embracing then, beside the United States only Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed and in most cases have received admission until it now includes all South America, except the Guianas; all Central Mexico, except the British colony of Honduras, and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Hayti in the Antilles.

"No serious question was again raised with any European power in regard to the insurrection or independence of their American possessions until, in 1869, a rebellion broke out in Cuba and the insurgents, after organizing a government and declaring their independence, claimed recognition from the United States. The government of the United States had always regarded Cuba within the sphere of its most active and serious interests. As early as 1825 when the recognized States of Colombia and Mexico were supposed to be preparing an expedition to revolutionize Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States government interposed its friendly offices with those governments to request their forbearance.

"The actual condition of Spain seemed to make her retention of Cuba impossible, in which case the United States would have been obliged for their own safety to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been partly due to the energy with which Monroe pronounced 'our right and our power to prevent it,' his determination to use all the means within his competency, 'to guard against and forfend it.'"

This right of intervention in matters relating to the external relations of Cuba, asserted and exercised seventy years ago, has been asserted and exercised at every crisis in which the island has been involved.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMISSION.

When the Cuban insurgents in 1869 applied to the United States for recognition, President Grant admitted the justice of the claim and directed the Minister of the United States at Madrid to interpose our good offices with the Spanish government in order to obtain by a friendly arrangement the independence of the island.

The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the Senate, and was made the basis of its resolution last session requesting the President once more to "interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba." The resolution then adopted by Congress was understood to carry with it all the consequences which necessarily would follow the rejection by Spain of friendly offices. On this point the situation needs no further comment. The action taken by Congress in the last session was taken "on great consideration and on just principles"—on a right of intervention exercised twenty-seven years ago and after a patient delay unexampled in history.

The interval of nine months which has elapsed since that action of Congress has proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion. In the words of the President's annual message, the "stability of two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily compromised," are, in our opinion, conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence—a hopeless struggle for its reëstablishment has degenerated into strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of conflict.

"Although the President appears to have reached a different conclusion than ourselves, we believe this to be the actual situation of Cuba, and being unable to see that further delay could lead to any other action than that which the President anticipated, we agree with the conclusion of the message that, in such case, our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain are 'superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.'

"Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818, Congress has already declared in effect its opinion that there can be no rational interference except on the basis of independence. In 1822, as now, but with more force, it was objected, as we have shown, that the revolting states had no governments to be recognized. Divisions and even civil war existed among the insurgents themselves. Among the Cubans no such difficulty is known to exist. In September, 1895, as we know by official documents printed on the spot, the insurgent government was regularly organized, a constitution adopted, a President elected, and in due course the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed.

"On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized, equipped and maintained in the field sufficient forces to baffle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side they have organized their system of administration in every province, for, as we know officially, 'they roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country.' Diplomatically, they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition and to offer all possible information.

"There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition. The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1822. Greece had no such stability when it was recognized by England, Russia and France; Belgium had nothing of the sort when she was recognized by all the powers in 1830. Of the States recognized by the treaty of Berlin, 1878, we need hardly say more than that they were the creatures of intervention.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

"The only question that properly remains for Congress to consider is the mode which should be adopted for the step which Congress is pledged next to take. The government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than a hundred years, amid divergent or clashing interests and under frequent and severe strains, the two governments have succeeded in avoiding collision, and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask which the United States, within the limits of their established principles and policy, would not be glad to extend. In the present instance, they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke a conflict.

"The practice of Europe in regard to interventions, as in the instances cited, has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive. The practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents which have been so numerously cited there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation today. The course pursued by the United States in the recognition of Columbia is the only course which Congress can consistently adopt."

SPAIN IS CALMER.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press Copyright, 1896.) There can be no doubt that the Spanish press and public take a much calmer view of the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban question. The expressions heard in government circles and the views published in the ministerial press, inspired by members of the government, are especially optimistic today. This is, in large part, due to dispatches received from Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, giving the views of Mr. Olney as to the power of the President to ignore the behest of Congress for the recognition of a new government, and the President's opinion that no government has been established by the insurgents in Cuba.

The ministerialist organs and all the sympathizers with the government are taking the ground from this that there will be a conflict between the legislative and executive powers in the United States government, which will delay action and give Spain a respite from intervention, during which she may have opportunity to crush the rebellion.

It is notable, also, that the Cameron resolution itself, offensive as it seems to Spanish pride, is looked at with a degree of moderation, as compared with the first view of it. This view is attributed to Señor Canovas himself that the adoption of the Cameron resolution need not necessarily mean war, since there was no attempt in it to provide for armed intervention in Cuba or active assistance to the insurgents, but simply for the recognition of their government. So far as the friendly intervention with the Spanish government is concerned, it lay in the power of that government to decline overtures to that end.

The mood of optimism of the ministerialists today goes beyond President Cleveland's term, since they express the opinion that McKinley, upon coming into office, will follow the same policy toward Cuba as President Cleveland has done.

On the other hand, the newspapers El Imparcial, El Haraldo and El Liberal do not believe a specific solution is possible of the problem of Spanish relations with the United States. They consider Mr. Olney's utterances simply those of a secretary and that they carry little weight with the great body of American citizens in whom, it is pointed out, is the fountain of all power, overruling both the legislative and executive.

These newspapers express the belief that Congress, backed by public opinion in the United States, is bent upon gaining independence for the Cubans. Mr. McKinley, they say, will also follow public opinion, and his own convictions, and will declare the independence of Cuba and terminate the war on the island, even at the cost of armed intervention by the United States, if the war shall be prolonged beyond the month of March, when he assumes the Presidency.

The Republican press expresses similar views, urging the necessity of the government preparing for war with the United States.

The revolutionary Republicans, headed by Nicolas Salmeron, who defended Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen held in Cuba for treason and conspiracy, upon his appeal to the Madrid court from the Havana court, have come for the purpose of entering upon a strong propaganda in the Spanish provinces and preparing for revolutionary action.

Señor Morel, the distinguished Democrat-Liberal, in a speech at Valencia, uttered severe censures upon the government. He believes war with the United States is imminent unless the most liberal autonomy is established in Cuba. He considers that the pacification of the island by force of arms would require a period of time that would be ruinous to the Spanish exchequer, would entail the interference of the United States, and would result in a war with that country, followed by a revolution in Spain.

FAITH IN THEIR SENSE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Standard's Madrid corespondent says that the government has signified to the Washington government that it is satisfied with the friendly tone of President Cleveland's message and with the attitude of Mr. Olney before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

This correspondent says: "Señor Canovas will not take the slightest notice of talk or resolutions by Congress as long as the Executive preserves an attitude of harmony with the usages and provinces of international law, which Spain is entitled to expect both from President Cleveland and Mr. McKinley. He anticipates that a similar common sense will animate the American press and people when the jingo scare fades away, indeed, it would be next to impossible for any Spanish government to yield to foreign interference now."

The press today is much cooler and confident of gaining time. Rumors of unusual war preparations must be received with caution, as the ministers are only asking within the budget limits. They do not wish any aggressive meaning to be attached to purely defensive precautions and to the provision of war stores for Cuba and the Philippines.

The Daily News warns the Spanish War Minister against any warlike preparations against the United States. "It is quite clear," says the Daily News, "that nothing is ever intended to come of the Cameron resolution."

ORDERED TO THE FIELD.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The Commercial-Tribune special from Key West says Havana advices tonight are that common rumor in that city states that Gen. Weyler had been commanded from Madrid to take the field again, supposedly to attempt to stop Gen. Gomez in his march through Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, where Gomez is overrunning the country and keeping the Spanish garrisons uncomfortable.

Near Garcia and Caberos an engagement between 200 Cuban insurgents and 300 Spanish guerrillas under Capt. Murielli is reported. The Cubans ambushed the guerrillas and put fifty of them to the machete. Murielli was among the killed. The Cuban loss was over thirty.

Havana is reported as in an exceedingly filthy condition, breeding smallpox and yellow fever in the ranks of the newly-arrived recruits.

A REMARKABLE SCENE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The demonstration in favor of the Cuban insurgents under the auspices of the Society of American Friends of Cuba tonight was a remarkable one. Four thousand men marched from East Eighty-seventh street to Cooper Union, led by Frank Meyer, a survivor of the Virginius massacre. The parade was divided into ten columns. A large American flag was borne at the head of the procession, which moved to the strains of a drum corps of fifty pieces and four bands.

When the marchers reached Cooper Union the great hall was crowded, and few of them were able to wedge their way in. The hall was decorated with American and Cuban flags, and there were pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Maceo and Gomez.

Col. Ethan Allen, president of the Cuban League, called the meeting to order and stated its objects. Several times during Col. Allen's speech, when President Cleveland's name was mentioned, it was bitterly hissed. There were wild outbreaks when Maceo's name was mentioned.

A series of resolutions was read and adopted, from which the following are extracts:

"The Cuban Republic is entitled to receive forthwth from this nation an official recognition of its independence. Such action by these United States would not only be in accordance with international law, and also in harmony with the rule heretofore applied to other American States, but would be the practical enforcement of that policy applauded and defended by us all, which was enunciated by President Monroe—that any attempt on the part of European powers to enforce their system over any portion of this hemisphere, against the will of its people, would be considered by the United States as dangerous to their peace and liberty.

"In our judgment he mistakes the impulses which sway the American people when he says, 'They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent by Spain across thousands of miles of ocean that the costly gem of the Antilles may still holds its place in the Spanish crown.'

"On the contrary, the American people view with horror this enemy composed of demons, whose purpose is to continue the robbery and slaughter of unoffending subjects. This voluntary eulogy of Spain, whose revolting perfidy is on every page of her history for the past 400 years, could have been said with equal audacity of England a century ago, when George III marshalled his Hesssians upon our soil and tapped at every wigwam for its tomahawk to secure the reduction of the colonies.

"We indignantly repudiate the idea that our heartless treatment of the Cuban patriots should be continued because, otherwise, difficulties are apprehended with Spain."

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Virginia, said he believed that 90 per cent. of the people of the United States were in favor of Cuban independence and that fully 75 per cent. favored this government helping the insurgents to end the struggle. He declared the Cubans have now as good a government as did the colonies in the days of Washington, and that it is the duty of the United States to recognize it right away.

Gov. Morton, Rev. Heber Newton, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., and Rev. Robert S. McArthur sent spirited letters.

Dr. A. M. Fernandez Ybarra, secretary of the meeting, announced that W. E. D. Stokes had subscribed $1000 to the fund, a lady $100 and a gentleman $300, and read a cablegram from the junta's agent in Paris, saying that the total collections there amounted to $100,000.

Thousands of people stood outside the hall while the speeches went on inside. A printed appeal by the junta for funds was distributed at the meeting, in which it was declared that the junta has proven time and time again its ability to land upon Cuba's shores all the supplies that its means could purchase.

SANGUILLY'S TRIAL.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The retrial of the case of Julio Sanguilly, sent down on an appeal of the Supreme Court at Madrid on a charge of treason and conspiracy, began at 1 o'clock today. Sanguilly arrived in court escorted by eight gendarmes, and looking healthy and in good spirits. The trial opened with the reading by Chief Clerk Oddardo of the prosecutor's petition that the defendant should be sentenced to imprisonment for life and pay half the expenses of the trial.

Public Prosecutor Enjula then ordered the evidence for the prosecution, consisting of letters signed by Gen. José Azicugo offering the defendant a nomination as colonel in the rebel army, also a verbatim statement of the witnesses and the expert testimony taken in the former Sanguilly trial.

Sanguilly's attorney, Antonio Mesa, entered a protest against the trial, as infringing the protocol of the treaty between Spain and the United States, which makes necessary and requisite a jury composed of six persons.

He also claimed that other formalities had been admitted, contrary to Articles 20 and 21 of the law of April 17, 1821. He refused to accept the jury and claimed that the law of January 12, 1877, was deficient in not having been duly recorded. Señor Mesa's protest on the ground of the law not having been duly recorded will form the basis of a new appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid, which will probably be successful. The trial was continued until tomorrow.

La Lucha, in an editorial, attacks the jingoism in the Congress, and charges that Senators and Congressmen are selling their speeches as merchandise. The Cuban question, it says, is being used by legislators as a monetary scheme. The agitation in both houses, it continues, is all nonsense, as it was in the season of 1872-73. The same tactics are being employed now as then. La Lucha gives assurances that the agitation now favorable to the Cuban rebels will come to nothing. President Grant, it says, put a stop to it in 1873; President Cleveland stops it now, and President McKinley will stop it next year.

There were 600 sick and disabled soldiers returned to Spain yesterday.

The Red Cross Society distributed among them clothing and cigars and $4500 in money.

PROF. WOOLSEY'S VIEWS.

NEW HAVEN (Ct.) Dec. 21.—Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, who holds the chair of International Law at Yale, commenting upon the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate with reference to Cuban independence, said recognition of belligerency ought to have preceded recognition of independence, and that in recognizing the independence of Cuba the committee had assumed a state of fact which did not exist.

In Prof. Woolsey's opinion there might have been two motives for the committee's course, which were sympathy for the Cubans or hostility toward Spain. If the committee acted as it did out of sympathy for Cuba, then it ought to have based its proceedings upon a plea of humanity, but if it allowed hostility to Spain to prompt it in its course then that act constituted a justification for war on Spain's part if that country chose to interpret it as such.

RUDINI AND THE SOCIALIST.

ROME, Dec. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Sig. Imbriani, the Socialist leader, submitted a motion inviting the government to ascertain the truth as to the death of "the brave and generous Maceo."

The Marquis Di Rudini, the Premier, begged Sig. Imbriani to withdraw his motion, which, he said, might disturb the friendly relations of Italy with the brave Spanish people.

Sig. Imbriani persisted in his motion, amid uproar in the chamber. The President loudly called for order.

The Marquis Di Rudini protested against Sig. Imbriani's remarks, and said that if Italy wished to maintain her independence, she could not interfere with the independence of others. Therefore Parliament could not judge of incidents which had not already been verified in Cuba. The Premier's statement was greeted with cheers, and the matter was dropped.

SENATOR MORGAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A report presenting additional views on the Cuban question was presented to the Senate today by Senator Morgan of Alabama in behalf of himself and Senator Mills. It indorses Senator Cameron's views and discusses the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1859 on the bill to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba.

FRENCH REPROACHES.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Gaulois today publishes interviews with Gen. and ex-Minister Du Barail, M. Imbert de Saint Amand and a foreign diplomat, all of whom reproach Great Britain and Spain for abandoning France in the Mexican expedition of 1862, the object of which, they say, was to create an American government to counterbalance the power of the United States.

IT'S NOT BUSINESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the utterances of Premier Del Castillo, says:

"Señor Canovas del Castillo is magnificent, but it is not business, and he must change his resolutely immobile attitude for resolute action if he wishes to avail himself of the few months' grace which remain to him."

The St. James Gazette remarks: "President Cleveland and Secretary Olney seem determined to prove that Congress is an institution of very limited power."

UKIAH'S QUOTA.

UKIAH, Dec. 21.—The signatures of over fifty prominent residents of Ukiah were secured this afternoon as members of a military organization to be known as the Cuban Volunteers of California. The company was organized by Abram Marks and S. E. McDonald, formerly of the National Guard of California, and W. E. Chessel, late of the Shropshire Guards, British Artillery.

THE LAURADA AT MESSINA.

MADRID, Dec. 21. — The American steamship Laurada has returned to Messina.

HAVANA NOTES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Havana correspondent telegraphs to the Evening World today as follows:

"Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Navy Department at Madrid, Admiral Navarro on Saturday morning, hurriedly dispatched a commission of engineers to the east to coöperate with the military authorities and hurry the harbor defenses to Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo.

"At Santiago several large-caliber Krupp guns have just arrived and are being placed at stategic points to defend the port against possible attack of a foreign enemy. A number of torpedoes have also been laid.

"The British Consul-General, Mr. Gosling, yesterday obtained the release of the Beatty brothers, English planters, arrested a month ago on their estate near Manzanillo, and since imprisoned as political suspects by the local Spanish authorities. Claims for damages of $10,000 each have been filed.

"Your correspondent in Cardena reports that the Cuban leader, Ricardo Trujillo, leader of a filibustering party landed near Camacho in October last, was killed in a skirmish a fortnight ago near Macagua."

GERMANS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

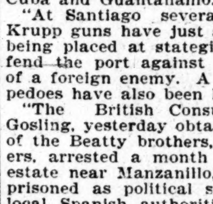
BERLIN, Dec. 21.—In anticipation of severe fighting there, two German men-of-war, the Arcina and the Irene, have been ordered from Hongkong to Manila. The government is acting in this manner in agreement with other powers for the protection of their subjects.

VICKSBURG'S SENTIMENTS.

VICKSBURG (Miss.) Dec. 21.—The Vicksburg Cotton Exchange and the Board of Trade have adopted resolutions opposing the Cameron resolution, and declaring that Congress should leave the Cuban question for the President to deal with.

SEDALIA SYMPATHY.

SEDALIA (Mo.) Dec. 21.—A mass-meeting held at the Courthouse today adopted resolutions calling on Missouri's representatives to support the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence.



Seems as if consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Maybe it isn't so. Maybe it seems so because consumption is the most frequent of all diseases. Consumption kills more people than wars or Cholera or Yellow Fever. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths that occur in the world are caused by consumption. And consumption can be cured. Doctors used to say that it was incurable, but the doctors were merely mistaken. It would be strange if medical science did not make some progress. Many things were once considered impossible. The ocean steamer, the locomotive, the telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the electric light—all these were once impossible, and once it was impossible to cure consumption. That was before the time of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Taken according to directions, this standard remedy will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Consumption is a disease of the blood. It used to be considered a disease by itself. It is not. It is caused and fostered by impurity in the blood. Purify the blood and restore the healthy action to the various organs of the body and consumption will be cured. It is by weakness and loss of vitality in the blood. It is cured by purity and richness of the blood—surely, certainly cured. Those who have consumption or any lingering bronchial, throat or lung disease, and those who are on the road to them, have a positive remedy at hand. Any condition of the body that indicates weakness, any indication of impurity in the blood, should be attended to at once. Loss of appetite, loss of flesh, loss of vitality, nervousness, weakness and unnatural weariness, are indications that the body is running down. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite good, the digestion strong. It builds up solid, healthy flesh and vigorous strength. Thousands of people have testified that it has really saved their lives. Some of these testimonials, together with hundreds of things that everybody ought to know about health and sickness and medicine, have been embodied in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser." This 1008 page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. World's Dispensary Medical Association. Buffalo, N. Y.

(SPORTING RECORD.)

McCARTHY WICKED.

BUT HE COULD NOT LICK MR. RYAN OF SYRACUSE.

Thomas Nearly Experiences a Waterloo in the Second Round but Later On Forces the Fight.

QUIT IN THE SEVENTH ROUND.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOO WEAK TO TO MAKE ANY RESISTANCE.

Oakland Race Results—Floyd McFarland Accepts Ziegler's Challenge for a Series of Spurts—Joe Patchen Seized.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) Dec. 21.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse won the fight from Bill McCarthy of Australia in seven rounds before the Empire Athletic Club tonight. Ryan weighed 145 and McCarthy 152 pounds. The first round was decidedly in Ryan's favor.

The second round proved a surprise to the Syracuse boy. McCarthy sailed in and fought Ryan almost to a standstill. Twice Ryan went to the floor, once from a savage uppercut and again to escape punishment.

McCarthy started the third round with another wicked uppercut. Then Ryan mixed things in a manner to delight the crowd. He hit McCarthy on the head and face with a right and left apparently as he pleased.

In the fourth round Ryan had it all his own way, hitting McCarthy when and wherever he pleased.

In the fifth and sixth rounds Ryan hit him as he chose, but his blows seemed to lack the strength for a knockout. After two minutes' fighting in the seventh round the referee stopped the fight. McCarthy was too weak to go any further and Ryan got the decision.

SEIZED JOE PATCHEN.

An Illinois Sheriff Levies on Fast Live Stock.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

KANKAKEE (Ill.) Dec. 21.—Sheriff Bernier of Kankakee county has seized Joe Patchen, the famous pacing stallion, and forty-eight other trotters and pacing horses and colts. The attachments was in favor of the Commercial National Bank and Chicago Title and Trust Company, as receivers, and calls for over $11,000. Joe Patchen and the other stock were the property of John G. Taylor of St. Louis, but he transferred them to his brother, Joseph Tayor of San Antonio, Tex., about one year ago, after giving a chattel mortgage on them to the Third National Bank of St. Louis.

ZIEGLER'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Floyd A. McFarland Will Give Him a Race.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The challenge issued by Otto Ziegler, Jr., the crack San José cyclist and one of the first ten riders in the country, to ride a series of match races with any rider on the Coast on the San José track for a purse of $1000 or any part of that amount, has been accepted by Floyd A. McFarland, also of San José. If Ziegler accepts, as he no doubt will, the races will take place about the end of January.

Oakland Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The weather was fine at Oakland and the track was fair.

Six furlongs: Mahogany won, Cadenza second, Examiner third; time 1:17¾.

One mile and a sixteenth: Strathmeath won, Kamsin second, Elmer F. third; time 1:50½.

One mile: Osric II won, Draught second, Personne third; time 1:44½.

One mile: St. Lee won, Adolph Spreckels second, Chartreuse II third; time 1:43.

Six furlongs: Wernberg won, Meadow Lark second, Lost Girl third; time 1:16½.

Overmatched by "Big Bob."

NEW YORK, Dec 21.—Charlie Strong, the plucky colored boxer of Newark, N. J., was knocked out in the nineteenth round tonight before the Broadway Athletic Club by "Big Bob" Armstrong of Chicago. Strong's work was clever, but he was outmatched in height, weight and reach.

A Serious Charge.

U. G. Baldwin was arrested by Detective Goodman yesterday on a charge of obtaining a receipt for money by false pretenses.

One--Two--Three

S. SPRING STREET.

Good... Leather Goods..

You can't get newer styles or better ones than these—Gifts, yes they make great gifts; economy, too, you know.

Ladies' Purses
The Coin Kind, 50c, cut to 35c

Ladies' Purses
Sterling Silver Mounted 50c

Aligator Purses
For ladies, all the new shades to match customes, handsome grade, cut from $1.25

Pocketbooks
Genuine Seal Combination sort, with handkerchief flap, sterling silver mounted, cut from $2 to $1.45

Pocketbooks
Genuine Morocco, latest swell colors, combination sort, cut from $1.50 .... $1.00

You know about our—always-the-best—Candy, made fresh every day.

H. GERMAIN,

The Dragon Drug Store,

ONE-TWO-THREE

S. Spring Street.

GREATEST of all Holiday Presents—Regina Music Boxes—$20 to $300.

Bartlett Bros.

Established 1875. 103 N. Spring St.

Sole Agents Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The best possible terms for anything new to you are: Get of your grocer a package of *Schilling's Best* tea. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

573

Fine Winter Underwear and Shirts.

Large Stock to Select From.

EAGLESON & CO.,

112 S. Spring.

Rings

Our assortment of rings is an exhibition which rarely fails to interest visitors to our establishment.

Every style, shape and price is represented; from inexpensive rings for children to elegant marquise, clusters and soltaires.

A fine line of opals set singly and also combined with pearls and diamonds is shown.

Those expecting rings for Christmas gifts are invited to call and decide on their preferences.

Elegant Brooches

We have collected a stock of brooches for the Holiday trade that is representative of good taste and elegance.

The most noticeable feature is an entire absence of the heavy and clumsy effects seen in so many stocks, and instead, a daintiness of general style that shows careful selection from the best manufacturing jewelers.

The most critical will find our assortment satisfactory.

LISSNER & CO.,

235 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Broadway and 13th Street, Oakland.

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION.

A SHOWING OF FIGURES IN FULL DETAIL.

Weekly Circulation Statement by City Routes, Towns, Localities, etc., for the Week Ending Saturday, December 19, 1896.

	Total for the week.	Daily average.
City and suburban routes delivered direct from the office by carriers	54,130	7,732
Alhambra	720	103
Azusa and Covina	1,040	148
Anaheim	330	49
Colton	411	58
Claremont	358	51
Chino	312	44
Catalina	105	15
Duarte	196	28
Elsinore	210	30
Flagstaff	147	21
Fullerton	280	40
Glendora	182	26
Garden Grove and Buena Park	600	85
Hueneme	215	30
Highland	407	58
Long Beach	740	105
Lamanda Park	319	45
Los Nietos	446	63
Monrovia	580	82
North Ontario	216	31
Ontario	1,034	147
Orange	445	63
Pasadena and South Pasadena	10,126	1,446
Pomona	2,375	339
Prescott	315	35
Phoenix	2,950	421
Riverside	2,013	287
Redlands	1,880	268
Redondo	312	44
Rivera, Downey and Whittier	1,346	192
Soldiers' Home	1,140	161
San Jacinto	217	31
Santa Paula	360	51
San Bernardino	1,565	223
Santa Ana and Tustin	2,670	381
San Pedro	395	56
South Riverside	291	41
Santa Barbara	1,950	277
San Francisco	455	65
San Dimas	224	32
San Diego	895	127
Sierra Madre	349	49
Santa Monica	1,880	268
Ventura	814	116
*Eighty-six other towns (summarized)	5,040	720
Mailed to California subscribers	4,400	628
Mailed to eastern subscribers	1,392	198
Free copies and exchanges	810	115
City newsboys	6,210	887
Railroad news companies	3,620	517
Office use, counter sales, etc.	1,610	230
All other circulation	688	98
Total	121,720	17,388

*The names of the eighty-six towns summarized in the list above are as follows: Bisbee, Ariz.; Escondido, Globe, Ariz.; Hemet, Hesperia, Howard Summit, Holbrook, Ariz.; Hyde Park, Inglewood, Needles, Nogales, Ariz.; Newhall, Oceanside, Palms, Piru, Rialto, Perris, San Fernando, Silver City, Salt Lake City, Saticoy, Solomonville, Ariz.; San Gabriel, Sespe, San Luis Obispo, San Antonio, Tex.; Summerland, Socorro, N. M.; Tucson, Ariz.; Tempe, Ariz.; Tombstone, Ariz.; Vanderbilt, Valle Vista, Victor, West Saticoy, Wilmington, Williams, Ariz.; Jerome, Ariz.; Lordsburg, Cal.; Lancaster, Mentone, Murrietta, Wilcox, Ariz.; Winslow, Ariz.; Yuma, Ariz.; Montalvo, Mojave, Nordhoff, Albuquerque, N. M.; Ash Fork, Ariz.; Beaumont, Banning, Benson, Ariz.; Barstow, Bowers, Coronado, Carpinteria, Clearwater, Cucamonga, Chicago, Ill.; Congress, Ariz.; Chula Vista, Denver, Colo.; Deming, Del Rosa, East Riverside, El Rio, El Monte, East Las Vegas, N. M.; El Paso, Tex.; Echo, Colo.; Fresno, Fillmore, Gallup, N. M.; Goleta, Gardena, Gila Bend, Ariz.; Geronimo, Mex.; Guaymas, Mex.; Los Alamitos, Randsburg, Rincon, Bakersfield, Burbank and Saticoy.

NOTE.—In the above enumerated list of cities and towns those places only are named where The Times is sold through its agents. Copies of the paper which are sent through the mails to individual subscribers at any of the places named are included in the mail figures, but are not credited to the towns.

Affidavit of Superintendent of Circulation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, superintendent of circulation of the Los Angeles Times, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is a correct exhibit of the circulation of the Los Angeles Times for the week ending December 19, 1896:

(Signed) HARRY CHANDLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

Affidavit of the Pressman.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of the Los Angeles Times, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily editions of The Times were as follows for the week ending December 19, 1896:

Sunday,	December 13	21,880
Monday,	" 14	16,010
Tuesday,	" 15	16,220
Wednesday,	" 16	16,220
Thursday,	" 17	16,210
Friday,	" 18	16,220
Saturday,	" 19	18,960

Total for the week 121,720
Daily average for the week 17,388

(Signed) G. W. CRAWFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

(Seal) THOMAS L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

The Law in the Case.

Section 538 of the Penal Code, approved March 10, 1893, "relating to misrepresentations as to circulation by proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, for the purpose of obtaining patronage," makes such misrepresentations a misdemeanor. Thus any publisher guilty of misrepresenting the circulation of his paper can be proceeded against by law.

Our pressroom and circulation books are open for the inspection of advertisers at all times. We also refer any advertisers or others who may desire to make further inquiry, to our agents (who are also agents for other Los Angeles papers,) at the places named in the above list, for a verification of our statements in each case.

The subscription price of The Times is invariably 75 cents per month. No class or clique are furnished it at a lower rate, no copies are given away, and no unwilling readers are subsidized to take it.

The net daily average paid circulation of The Times is equal to twice that of any other Los Angeles paper. Sworn statements of **net** paid circulation are made monthly.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 months of 1895 15,111

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 10 Months of 1896 18,021

An increase of more than 20 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING— NOTICE IS hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baker Iron Works will be held at the office of their works, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, at 5 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, January 19, 1897, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. J. E. SILLS, Secretary.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! WE PAY THE HIGHest cash price for all miners' gold; also old gold and silver in any form. LONERGAN & CALKINS, gold and silver refiners and assayers, Widney Block, 127 W. First st.; office upstairs.

WATCHES CLEANED, 60c; MAIN SPRINGS, 50c; hand and crystal, 10c; all work guaranteed for 1 year; watches and jewelry very reasonable. GUSTAVE REICHGOTT, 234 W. First. 22

WELL-BORERS, ATTENTION—WE MAKE a specialty of well casing; orders given prompt attention; prices beyond competition. Thompson & Boyle, 310 Requena, L. A.

WE DO IT. BRING YOUR OLD CARPET, ingrain or brussells, to the RUG FACTORY, 654 S. Broadway, and have handsome, cheap, durable fluff rugs made. 24

K. P. CULLEN & CO., REAL ESTATE AND mining brokers. Minnesota Headquarters. Rooms 213 and 214, No. 232 W. Second st.

NEW SEWING MACHINES RENTED FOR $2 per month. 427 S. B'dway. Tel. 1419 main.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

THE LYCEUM OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMatic Art, 356 Broadway. Literature, French, dancing and fencing will be given in the course of study; special instruction for theatrical profession; principal, MRS. ADELINE DUVAL MACK of New York and Washington. Residence at Clarendon, 408 S. Hill st.

THE PROPOSED RAFFLE OF AN EMerald ring at THE CALIFORNIA, December 23, is postponed until further notice. 23

THE MAN THAT LEFT SMALL BAY MARE at BROADWAY STABLES on 16th please call and pay charges. 23

MONEY TO LOAN ON UNION OIL CERTIficates. R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. 25

PIERCE & SPENCER, PRACTICAL HORSEshoers; rates reasonable. 727 S. Olive st.

DR. MATHIS HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE to Stimson Block, Third and Spring.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THE TIMES' RATE IS ONLY **ONE CENT PER WORD**

For "Liner" Advertisements? No Advertisement taken for less than fifteen cents.

WANTED— Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Blacksmith's helper, $30 etc.; 6-horse teamster, $20 etc.; private place, country, $12 etc.; boy to milk and chore, $10 etc.; 6-horse plow teamster, 75c per day; first-class butter-maker; man and wife, cook and housework, ranch chores, $40 etc.; bootblack's assistant.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Hotel help please call.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Housegirl, family 4, near in, $20; second girl, family 4, $15; cook and second girl, city, $25 and $20; woman for housework, family 2, country, $20; cook, family near Redondo, $30, employer here 10 a.m.; housegirl willing to assist some with children, $15 to $18; housegirls, 30th st., Ingraham st. and Orange, $15; young girl to assist, Boyle Heights, $2.50 per week; nurse for 2 children in hotel, $15, room and board; German housegirl, family 2, $15, Flower st.; girl for housework at The Needles, $12, employer here; cook, family 2, Santa Monica, $25; second girl, Riverside, employer here today, $20.

HOTEL DEPT. (FEMALE.)

Waitress, Ontario, $20; Santa Monica, $20; 5 extra waitresses December 25; waitress, San Diego, fare paid.

22 HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED — A BUSHELMAN, STRIPPER, drummer, druggist, salesman, porter, milker, rancher, copyist, deliveryman, cook, engraver, assorted others. EDWARD NITTINGER, 313½ S. Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A SALary of $50 a month, with an increase; must be able to loan employer $250; money well secured, at 8 per cent. interest. Address X, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL salesman; must be acquainted in Southern California and understand dry goods. WINEBURGH MANUFACTURING CO., 110 W. Second st. 23

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of tea, coffee and butter route; established 3 years; must have $215; clears $75 per month. HOYT & MYERS, 402 S. Broadway. 22

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD with good reference to take care of horses at the CITY DYE WORKS, 343 S. Broadway. 22

WANTED — MEN TO BUY HORSE AND cart to carry newspaper route. Inquire 256 S. BROADWAY. 22

WANTED— GOOD CANVASSER AT ONCE. THE SINGER MFG. CO., 216 S. Broadway. 22

WANTED— PORTER FOR BARBER SHOP and bathrooms. 252 E. FIFTH ST. 22

WANTED—EXPERT ADVERTISING MAN. Apply 349 WILCOX BLDG. 23

WANTED—SOLICITORS AT 322 W. FIRST ST. Good pay. 22

WANTED— Help, Female.

WANTED— CORRESPONDENT, ATTENDant, amanuensis, distributor, matron, cashier, upstairs girl, assistant clerk, housework, waitresses, nurse, many others. EDWARD NITTINGER, 313½ S. Broadway. 23

WANTED—2 COOKS FOR MINING CAMP, $30 each; German governess who can teach music, $25; pastry cook, city, $20; housegirls, $25, $20 and $15. MRS. SCOTT & MISS M'CARTHY, 107½ S. Broadway. 22

WANTED— SIX EXPERIENCED WOMEN canvassers to introduce a standard article for a well-known eastern concern; salary and car fare. Address X, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED — WIDOW LADY WITH CHILdren can have home and board for keeping house and care of small boy. ALLEN & BUTLER, real estate agents, 252 Wilson Block. 22

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR infant; must have best city references. Apply at EDGEMONT, N.W. cor. Bellevue ave. and Hill st. 23

WANTED— A FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND waist hand; come prepared to work. MME. FORREST, dressmaking parlors, 317 N. Main st. 22

WANTED— GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at Long Beach; wages $15. Call at 3405 FIGUEROA ST. this week. 22

WANTED—WOMAN TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork for rent of furnished room. 1030 S. FLOWER. 22

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1615 FIGUEROA ST. 22

WANTED— Help, Male and Female.

WANTED — ORDERS FOR HOTEL AND household help. MRS. SCOTT & MISS M'CARTHY, 107½ S. Broadway. Tel. 819.

WANTED— Situations, Male.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, DAY OR PERmanent, by practical gardener of life experience; ornamental or plain gardening; kitchen garden a specialty; good pruner and grafter; can do any kind of ranch work. First class city references. Address X, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED—SOME ONE TO GRUB STAKE me; I can give references and require them; have had experience in prospecting in Colorado, California and Arizona. Address U, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED— BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent shorthand writer and notary public, position in law office on January 1. Address U, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED— BY RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, situation on private place; understands care horses and garden. Address X, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED— SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN on private place; good driver; city or country; city reference. Address X, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED— SITUATION BY EXPERT ACcountant and office man; city references. Address U, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 26

WANTED— Situations, Female.

WANTED. — POSITION BY A TRAINED nurse, lately from the East; terms reasonable. Address A. M., PASADENA P.O. 22

WANTED—SITUATION BY WOMAN TO DO housework in country. Address X, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—SITUATION BY RESPECTABLE dutiful 14-year girl, $8. Address X, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—MY FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKer, will go out by day, $1.50 day. 350 S. HILL, room 38. 22

WANTED— SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook; references. Address P. O. BOX 266, Pasadena. 24

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY DAY; BEST references furnished. Address 926 COURT CIRCLE. 24

CHIROPODISTS—

VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF—HAIR invigorated; corns and bunions removed without pain. 107½ S. BROADWAY.

WANTED— To Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE; ADVERTISER might purchase a piece of Los Angeles business property, but not in a hurry unless it should be a piece on Spring st., at a price below adjoining properties, and prefer to deal with owners. Please address U, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—A GOOD STAMP COLLECTION or stamps from old correspondence. Address B, box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — FOR CASH, BARGAINS IN real estate. If you have a snap, see ROSENSTEEL, 113 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED— SECOND-HAND CARD PRESS or small-size printing press. Address 415½ S. SPRING ST., room 7. 22

WANTED—4-ROOM COTTAGE; $100 CASH, balance $15 per month. Address X, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 22

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. TICKET OFFICE, 228 S. Spring. 26

WANTED— TO PURCHASE A SHETLAND pony. Call in forenoon. 320 N. MAIN. 23

WANTED— To Rent.

WANTED—TO RENT A 5 OR 6-ROOM COTtage and pay part of rent by writing a life-insurance policy in a first-class company. Address W, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH heat and gas, walking distance, near good board. Address X, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— Partners.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5000 TO $10,000 to take half interest in exclusive wholesale dry-goods, etc., business, bearing closest investigation; positive exceptional opportunity for right party. Address T, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — PARTNER; GOOD BUSINESS man with at least $4000, who will do light office work in a well-known factory in this city; this is well worth your investigation. Address U, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— A PARTNER, LADY OR GENtleman, with about $500, to open a good business in this city; good reference given and asked. Address X, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED— ADVERTISER WANTS PARTner with $200; he will make $75 a month; no fake; I solicit your investigation. Address W, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH $150, AS partner in a restaurant and take cash. Address X, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED— A GOOD MAN WITH $150 AS partner in good-paying business. Address T, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— Miscellaneous.

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND DUPLEX steam pump for forcing crude oil; state size and best spot-cash price. Room 426, BYRNE BLDG. 23

WANTED — TO PURCHASE THE FURNIture of a 5 to 12-room house for cash. Address U, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE— City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—

Beautiful corner lot, 75 feet front, on 80-foot street, in Bonnie Brae; this is a beauty; $2500.

Also 60-foot lot in the Harper tract; just think, large lot in this tract, for $1500.

Also lot 52 feet front on Scarff st.; sewer and sidewalk; this is cheap; $1000.

Also that fine lot on Portland st., bet. Adams and 28th, 70x217; see me for price. If you want choice residence property, I have it.

26 E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE — FOR A SHORT TIME WE will make special inducements to buyers of lots in the Wilshire Boulevard tract; we want cash and we want improvements; the Wilshire Boulevard tract, lying just west of Westlake Park, is admitted by all to be the finest property on the market; lying between Westlake Park on the east and the new Sunset Park on the west, with the Wilshire boulevard, 120 feet wide, running through center of tract, connecting the two parks; lots and houses for sale on easy terms. WILSHIRE CO., offices 658 S. Broadway, and also on the tract.

FOR SALE—

We have 5 lots in the South Bonnie Brae tract that the owner instructs us to sell; these lots are worth $1500 each, but price cuts no figure; owner wants money and is going to sell; see us at once.

23 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAIN ON 6TH st.; a corner 180x162; beautiful location for an elegant home or business block; the established price per front foot on this street is $50 for corner and $40 for inside, which makes these 4 lots worth $7480; you can buy it today from owner for $5300 cash. ROSENSTEEL, 113 S. Broadway. 23

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—

50x150 on Flower bet. Ninth and Tenth to alley, $2400.

2 lots on Ruth, bet. Sixth and Seventh, east front, $650.

30x165, Grand ave., bet. Fifth and Sixth, cheap. Time given on any if wanted.

Call 1039 SANTEE. 23

FOR SALE — $25 CASH, $10 MONTHLY; 40-foot lots on Mateo-st. car line near Ninth; nice houses being built; cement walks laid, etc.; price only $300; will be worth $500 in another year; only a few left. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR SALE—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Sycamore Grove tract, $75 up; easy terms; also 5-acre lots in famous Highland View tract, $750 up; cash or installments; other good property at very low prices and easy terms. I. H. PRESTON, owner, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE — THE CHOICEST LOTS AT Garvanza, close to electric cars, at prices that defy competition, to close up trust estate; terms easy. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—2 BARGAINS—

$975—Full-sized lot, Maple ave. near 11th.

$700—Great big lot, San Julian near 10th.

22 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—ESTELLA TRACT LOTS, ALL improvements paid for; 14th st.; $300 and $325; easy terms, no interest. P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway. Tel. main 1164.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON AND NEAR PICOst. car line, from $150 to $500 each; easy terms. J. ROBERTS, 136 S. Broadway. Tel. main 1273. 31

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WASHINGTON AND 20th sts., bargains for parties building. NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—I CAN OFFER FOR A FEW days only the beautiful Logan or Newcomb ranch, situated 3 miles of Covina, for less than you will have to pay for adjoining unimproved land; this ranch consists of 91½ acres, improved as follows: 10 acres of navel oranges 5 years old, 10 acres of Eureka lemons 5 years old, 20 acres of apricots (Royals) 4 years old, 20 acres of peaches 4 years old, 10 acres of plums 3 years old, 6 acres of strawberries set in '96, balance unimproved; all trees are in excellent condition and have had first-class care at all times; good 2-story house and barn, cost $1200; 270 shares of water stock (Azusa system,) which is equivalent to 100 miners' inches 54 hours about once in two weeks during the season; this ranch can be sold so that purchaser can sell again at from $50 to $100 per acre advance, and yet offer a bargain. Apply at once to WILLIS J. SHIELDS, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WALNUT RANCH at Rivera; 62½ acres; 12½ acres in trees about 15 years old; 42 acres trees 7 to 10 years old; 8 acres Susquehanna peaches, in bearing; ranch is in the walnut belt and in highest state of cultivation; abundant free water-right; all necessary ranch buildings and agricultural implements; immediate possession if desired; liberal terms. Walnut property is especially valuable; no known pests affect the trees and the crop need not necessarily be marketed when harvested; it will keep; property will be divided if desired. Apply to R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second.

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LAND, SUBdivided to suit, in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties; suitable for fruit, vegetables, dairying and diversified farming; climate delightful; soil fertile; water abundant; rail or ocean transportation; price from $5 to $50 per acre; don't buy until you have seen this part of California. For full particulars address PACIFIC LAND CO., San Luis Obispo, Cal., or DARLING & PRATT, 210 and 212 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—TWO BEARING FRUIT ORCHards with plenty of water, to save foreclosure. R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second st.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—45,000 ACRES, SUITABLE FOR oranges or lemons or any other tree that grows, fruit, sugar beets or any variety of vegetable, all kinds of vines, grasses or alfalfa; all fenced and cross-fenced into 14 farms; many buildings; everything in first-class condition; title perfect; price only $7 per acre; this is a snap; sold only on account of ill health of owner. Particulars of DWIGHT WHITING, 427 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON THE JURUPA RANCH ADjoining Chino Ranch, damp land, rich soil, plowed ready for beets, corn or alfalfa; water 10 feet below surface; price $20 to $60 per acre; easy terms; choice citrus fruit land near R'verside, free of frost; oldest water-right in Southern California, 1 inch to each 5 acres of land, $70 per acre. I. D. & C. W. ROGERS, 214 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES ON EAST SIDE LINcoln ave., bet. Wyoming and Idaho sts., North Pasadena; some choice fruit trees on land; 18½ shares of water stock goes with the land; terms easy. Inquire OWNER, 1007 Orange st., Los Angeles. 25

FOR SALE—7 ACRES OF LEMON GROVE, 6 years old, full bearing, finely situated in Arlington Heights, Riverside; entirely out of frost belt; irrigated by Gage Canal. For further particulars apply to 406 INDIANA AVE., Riverside.

FOR SALE—PEAT LAND, 20 ACRES, $3000, ½ cash; good barn, corncrib, wagon, buggy and hog-sheds, shop, milkhouse, strong artesian well, 5-room house; 8 acres first-class celery land. P. O. BOX 37, Westminster, Cal. 22-24-27

FOR SALE— CHOICE BEET LANDS NEAR new Alamitos sugar factory, $30 to $100 per acre; easy terms; tracts to suit. P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway; tel. main 1164.

FOR SALE— CHEAP LANDS, RIVERSIDE county. HEMET LAND CO., 244 S. Br'dway.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AT COST; WE have for sale a modern 9-room house, just completed, on Wilshire Boulevard tract, west of Westlake Park; the house has all conveniences; plate glass, porcelain tub, frescoed, etc.; we built it not sell at a profit, but to improve the adjoining lots; here is your chance to buy a new house without paying a builder's profit; we will sell on a small payment down and balance on monthly installments. WILSHIRE CO., 658 S. Broadway, and on the tract.

FOR SALE—MAPLE AVE.—

In walking distance, 2 5-room modern cottages, complete in every respect; lots fenced and premises connected with sewer; small cash payment and balance on the installment plan. For further particulars and keys call at office EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — INSTALLMENTS; NEW modern 5-room cottages, bath, etc., complete, on Mateo st.; car line near Ninth; only $1050; best chance in the city for men of small means, or for railroad men. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR SALE—6-ROOM NEW MODERN COTtage, every convenience; large lot, lawn, walks, stable, chicken yard, southwest, near University and Traction car line; only $2100; no such bargain ever offered in city; easy terms. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 27

FOR SALE — BUY THIS XMAS GIFT FOR wife. $1400 will buy a new modern cottage worth $1800; the owner must go East in a few days; the cottage is on clean side of street near car line. See LEE M'CONNELL about it, 113 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE ON ADams st., third from San Pedro; 8 rooms, laundry in basement, large reception hall, bathroom; piped for gas; stable 20x30; lot 50x150; price $3800. Address P. O. BOX 134, city. 22

FOR SALE—$2100; INSTALLMENTS; NEW modern 6-room house, all modern conveniences; 25th, between Main and Maple; if you want a nice house look at this. POINDEXTER, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR SALE — NICE NEW 2-STORY HOUSE (southwest;) this is the best bargain in city; all new and ready for occupancy; price $3200. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First st. 26

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AND barn on Ninth st. near Alvarado st., cheap for cash. Inquire of OWNERS, at the Belmont, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—$950; 5-ROOM MODERN COTtage; will sell on installments or take lot as part payment; a bargain. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, Wilcox Bldg. 23

FOR SALE—3 VERY CHOICE RESIDENCES near Westlake Park, $4500, $5000, $5500; all bargains. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Building. 22

FOR SALE—OR RENT; 6-ROOM COTTAGE and bath, 5 minutes' walk from the Times office; will sell cheap. Apply at 111 S. SPRING ST. 23

FOR SALE— Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE — LEASE AND ELEGANT furniture of a strictly first-class family hotel; location central; paying handsomely; house and equipments new, modern and clean. Address V, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HOTEL 11 ROOMS, BATH AND large restaurant attached; big kitchen with French range, utensils, etc.; bargain. Inquire H. E. PETERSON, 432 S. Spring st., or A. P. JENSEN, San Pedro. 25.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 34 ROOMS; OFFICE, furniture, billiard tables; low rent; cheap for cash; owners have other business. Call at the BELMONT, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 17 ROOMS; first-class; close in; see owner, no agents. LOS ANGELES THEATER BUILDING, take elevator. 22

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN; A LODGING-house, 23 rooms; also saloon and cigar stand below; fine location. Call at 712½ E. FIRST ST. 24

FOR SALE—I ALWAYS HAVE LODGING-houses, any size you wish; some part cash. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— $750; A LARGE, WELL-FURnished rooming-house; no agents. Address X, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE— LODGING-HOUSE, 9 ROOMS; at half price; furniture like new. 409 SEVENTH, near Hill. 22

FOR SALE— LODGING-HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, on Sixth st.; bargain. Address X, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE— Business Property.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON SPRING st., close in and one of the safest investments in the United States. Address OWNER, P.O. box 520, city. 22

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE — OUR PRICES SELL OUR goods; new stock bicycle shoes just arrived, selling at $2.00; Searchlight lanterns, $3.00; foot pumps, 90c; bells 25c; sweaters 75c and up; wood handlebars $2; cyclometers 95c; oil 5c; graphite 5c; See our Christmas window; cut prices on all '96 wheels, but no auction quality or priced wheels sold by us; we have our reputation at stake. AVERY CYCLERY, 410 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—

Thoroughbred Scotch collie pups, sable and white in color; a beautiful Christmas gift.

24 FRANK A. AVERY, 150 W. 28th st., city.

FOR SALE—A FEW UNREDEEMED pledges, consisting of diamonds, ladies' watch with diamond, one gents' watch, pair diamond bracelets, rings, pins and gents' diamond stud; will be sold at half their value. Can be seen for a few days at 212 W. SECOND ST. 23

FOR SALE— BEAUTIFUL FULL-SIZE UPright piano, practically new; must be sold, as owner is leaving town. Call 810 W. SECOND ST., just beyond Flower.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS OF the leading varieties. Call on or address Glendora berry fields. E. E. POLLARD, prop. 27

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, CHAMBER set, 17 yards blue satin, table linen, pictures, etc.; call evenings. 837 S. OLIVE ST. 22

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD watch and 2¼-karat diamond ring at a sacrifice. Address W, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—BUY, SELL, RENT TYPEwriters; rent Remingtons, $3 per month. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 127½ W. 2d.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION IRON SAFE for half its value. WILLIAM A. BURKS, 213½ N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; A SHAW PIANO, used 1 year; a bargain. Room 111, POTOMAC BLOCK.

FOR SALE—$100; BUILT TO ORDER, BIcycle, cheap; diamond frame; suitable for lady, boy or short man. 539 SAN JULIAN. 22

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FURNITURE OF SIX-room flat. 338 S. HILL ST. 22

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE— A PROFITABLE CASH business, increasing daily; to trade for ranch or city property worth $2000. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 28

FOR EXCHANGE—$2000 EQUITY IN $4000 furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath; lot 75x110 feet, in Alameda, Cal.; 35 minutes from San Francisco; will exchange for house and lot or clear lot in Los Angeles, inside. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bldg. 22

FOR EXCHANGE — SEVERAL NEW COTtages near electric line, all rented; $1500 each; mortgage $700 each; will take clear eastern property and a little cash for equities. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — NEW STORE BUILDing on good corner; 2 large store rooms and 12 rooms above; $5000; mortgage, $2500; will take outside property for equity. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO GOOD HOUSES, 7 and 10 rooms, both rented; $2750 and $2500; mortgages, $1000 and $1250; will take clear land or lots for equity. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — LARGE, MODERN house, new, in good location, $9000, clear, for residence of equal value in Chicago. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, modern with barn, good location in Minneapolis, for Los Angeles city or Cahuenga Valley land. Address W, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE IN southwest part of city; large lot; will trade equity for lots or orange orchard. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First st. 26

FOR EXCHANGE — A FINE RESIDENCE property in Minneapolis, Minn., for Southern California; no agents. Address V, box 2, TIME OFFICE. 9

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT 50x150, PENNSYLvania ave. near Hotel Mt. Pleasant, for lot Santa Monica. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 27

FOR EXCHANGE—4 QUARTER SECTIONS of good land in Eastern Oregon. WM. H. AVERY, 113 S. Broadway. 22

SWAPS— All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE— $400; 3-ROOM HOUSE for wagon, span of horses and cash. ERNST & CO., 118 S. Broadway. 22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS PAYING BUSIness for a live man who has $2000 in cash or real estate; will bear the strictest investigation. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 28

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED FRUIT business; includes choice butter, egg and cheese business; spot-cash business; location the finest in city; good lease; owner going to Randsburg. Apply to WILLIAMSON, Eastern Market, Fourth and Spring. 22

FOR SALE — AT INVOICE, ABOUT $500, grocery and branch bakery on good corner; new wagon and fixtures; good horse; rent $10; this snap can only be appreciated upon investigation. Address U, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $500 TO ENgage with responsible party in a garden in connection with the San Diego brewery. Address GEO. FINCK, San Diego, Cal. 29

FOR SALE — PART INTEREST IN THE most promising and well-established manufacturing industry in Los Angeles. Address U, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP; AN OLD stand; a bargain, account of departure, $300. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY OLD-ESTABLISHED bakery, best in the city; a sacrifice; $950. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE MEAT MARKET; splendid location; big trade; bargain; $1200. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BROADWAY RESTAURANT, doing a fine business; great bargain; $450. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FRUIT STORE, first-class and central; a big bargain; $225. 22 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN MEAT, FISH and poultry market. Call at MARKET, 1030 Downey ave., East Los Angeles. 22

FOR SALE—$150; ½ INTEREST IN PAYING office business; will bear investigation. ERNST & CO., 118 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE— RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business; will sell cheap for cash. C. E. DARROW, 502 S. Main. 23

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FRUIT, CIGARS AND light grocery business; good location. 140 W. FIFTH ST. 22

FOR SALE—FISH AND POULTRY STORE; good location for a butcher. Call 718 S. GRAND AVE. 22

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING SHORT-ORder restaurant, cheap. Apply 643 S. BROADWAY. 27

FOR SALE— COMMISSION AND POULTRY store. 332 E. FIRST ST. 22

I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. BROADWAY, WILL sell your business. 22

TO LET— Rooms.

TO LET — FURNISHED, SUNNY ROOMS; new house and furnishings; house heated; no children or consumptives. "THE CARLING," Second, bet. Hill and Olive. 23

TO LET — FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; reasonable rates; new management. SAN JULIAN, 402½ E. Fifth st. 26

TO LET — IN THE BANCROFT, 727 S. Broadway, large furnished or unfurnished sunny rooms, strictly first-class; use of kitchen if desired. 24

TO LET—NICE FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS for housekeeping, grate, etc., $14; other rooms from $5 to $7. 326 N. HILL, off Temple. 23

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT BEDROOM, cheap; good private board if desired; modern conveniences. 409 SEVENTH, near Hill. 22

TO LET — 2 NEW SUNNY UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms, gas, use of parlor, piano, etc. 1919 LOVELACE. 23

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN cottage; all conveniences for housekeeping. Inquire 515 S. OLIVE ST. 26

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, single or en suite; use of bath and piano. 235 S. HILL ST. 22

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT, 3 rooms, kitchen, gas, bath, hot and cold water. 218½ S. OLIVE. 22

TO LET—FURNISHED, SUNNY HOUSE-keeping suite and single rooms. 525 CALIFORNIA ST. 26

TO LET — 3 MORE SUNNY ROOMS FOR housekeeping; gas for cooking. 820 S. HILL ST. 23

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, first floor. 628 W. SIXTH ST. 24

TO LET—3 ROOMS COMPLETELY FURnished for housekeeping. 930 S. FLOWER.

TO LET—3 TRUNKS DELIVERED FOR 50c. SUNSET EXPRESS CO., 404 S. Broadway.

TO LET — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. BROTHERTON, 315½ W. Third.

TO LET—HOTEL PORTLAND; ROOMS, single and en suite. 444½ S. SPRING. 28

TO LET— NICE OUTSIDE UNFURNISHED suite, cheap. CAMDEN, 618½ S. Spring. 22

TO LET—CHEAP, SUNNY FURNISHED rooms. 329 W. FIRST ST., cor. Hill.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping. 523 W. SIXTH ST. 24

TO LET—40 FURNISHED ROOMS, LEASE for 1 year. 517 S. BROADWAY. 22

TO LET—HOTEL FLORENCE, ROOMS; private baths. 308 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, $6 and up. 642 S. HILL. 23

TO LET — 2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 634 S. GRAND AVE. 25

TO LET—2 FRONT FURNISHED SUITES. 330½ S. SPRING. 25

PHYSICIANS—

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-134-135 Stimson Blk. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DR. MINNIE WELLS—14 YEARS' SUCCESSful practice in L. A. Private, nervous and blood diseases. 745 S. Main. Hours 10 to 4.

DR. DORA KING, LADIES' SPECIALIST—Diseases treated successfully. 313 W. 7th. 22

TO LET— Houses.

TO LET—RIGHT IN TOWN, NEW 8-ROOM 2-story house; furnace, boiler and range; mantel and grate, bath, patent closet, curtains and gas fixtures hung; everything new and first class; rent $25. F. E. BROWNE, 123 E. Fourth st.

TO LET—A FINE 9-ROOM HOUSE AT NO. 829 Lake st., modern improvements; large barn; grounds nicely improved; lot 70x150; at low rent. Apply at Hotel Brunswick, cor. Hill and Sixth. A. F. ROBBINS.

TO LET—MODERN NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, bath, electric lights, nice lawns and flowers, choice neighborhood in southwest, near best car line; cheap to first-class parties only. Apply 308 W. FIRST ST. 23

TO LET— A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, BATH, stationary washstand, nice lawn, barn, driveway, etc.; rent $16; 1216 E. EIGHTH ST., or see BEN WHITE, 221 W. First.

TO LET — 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping on the hill, 204 N. Hill st., close in; also furnished suites for housekeeping; rent reasonable. 23

TO LET — $16.50, WATER FREE, LARGE, pleasant flat; every convenience and new; would furnish. 445 BEAUDRY AVE., 7 minutes from Spring st. 25

TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH and stable, suitable for two families, San Julian street, near 7th. Inquire 721 SAN PEDRO ST. 22

TO LET—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AND BARN on Ninth st. near Alvarado st., or for sale. Inquire at the BELMONT, cor. Fifth and Main sts.

TO LET—4 ROOMS AND BASEMENT; very nice; close in; $13; also 4 rooms, first floor, $8. Inquire 710 NORTH HILL, near Bellevue. 31

TO LET — UPPER 6-ROOM FLAT, 745 S. Main; gas, bath, hot water; with water, $23.50. Key opposite, ADAMS MFG. CO.

TO LET—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, 916 Court st., cor. Court Circle, $15, with water. Key at 932 COURT CIRCLE.

TO LET—W. SECOND ST. NEAR OLIVE, 4 and 5-room houses; rent $20 including water. BRADSHAW BROS., 346 S. Broadway.

TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, ETC., 1300 Girard; grates, etc.; $18, water free. Address X, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 23

TO LET—W. SECOND NEAR OLIVE, 4 AND 5-room houses; rent $20, water paid. BRADSHAW BROS., 346 S. Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMY COTTAGE, LARGE BARN $10. Inquire JANITOR, Peniel Hall. 26

TO LET—OR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM house. Inquire 318 W. 30TH ST. 22

TO LET — BARN, CLOSE IN. INQUIRE JANITOR, Peniel Hall. 26

TO LET— 5-ROOM HOUSE. INQUIRE AT 802 W. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET— Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET— ON LEASE, BROADWAY NEAR First st., a new block containing 75 elegant light rooms, to be completed by Christmas; the location is very central, nearly opposite the Times office, within half block of the Courthouse, less than 2 blocks of City Hall, 200 feet from the electric line; modern arrangements for light, heat, etc.; suites 2 to 7 rooms, as desired; private baths; wide halls; fine entrance and stairway; will make reasonable terms to party with satisfactory references. Apply to owner, D. K. EDWARDS, 119 N. Broadway. 30

TO LET—ON LEASE, AS FINELY EQUIPped and furnished a hotel as there is in the city; 70 rooms, all heated; lighted by electricity and gas; private and public bathrooms; centrally located; new and complete and now open; with or without dining-room; furniture for sale and very reasonable rent preferred. Inquire of E. W. JONES, Hotel Vincent, 615 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

TO LET—A 1-STORY BUILDING, 20x50 FT., with boiler-house and 80-horse-power boiler; good water and yard room; 22d st. near Hoover; suitable for laundry or manufacturing. WEST SIDE LIGHTING CO., 338 Byrne Bldg. 22

TO LET—THE DELAWARE, 40 ROOMS.
Storeroom, 536 S. Broadway.
12-room lodging-house, 32d and Hoover.
6-room house, Brooklyn ave.
22 W. S. BOYD, 534 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE STORE AND 5 ROOMS, bath and barn, on Seventh st., suitable for a bakery; rent reasonable to right party. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET — NEW 12-ROOM UNFURNISHED lodging-house, close in, near Fifth st.; party must be able to furnish it; rent $55 and $60. W. F. FISCHER, 526 San Julian st. 22

TO LET — 2 FINE STOREROOMS, WITH basements; can be used together or separately; 519 and 521 S. Broadway. WM. H. AVERY, 113 S. Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICE-ROOM IN Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Broadway, bet. Second and Third. Inquire at Y.M.C.A. OFFICE.

TO LET— A FINE LARGE BRICK STORE with basement, No. 212 E. Third st. Inquire at 300 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—STOREROOM, 17 FT. BY 56 FT., No. 309 W. Second st. COOK & PEARSONS, 244 S. Broadway.

TO LET—STORE IN FREEMAN BLOCK ON Sixth st. D. FREEMAN.

TO LET— Rooms with Board.

TO LET— LARGE, PLEASANT, SUNNY suite of rooms with board, fronting on southeast porch, overlooking whole city; private family; excellent home cooking; use of bath, parlor, with fire and piano; accommodations for 3 persons, $25 each. 320 S. OLIVE. 22

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS, BEAUTIfully furnished; use of bath; married couple or two gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired. 1046 S. GRAND AVE. Stable if desired. 26

TO LET—PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, with board, at 170 S. MADISON AVE., Pasadena; bath and gas; can accommodate party of 2, 3 or 4; references exchanged.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE HOME IN PRIvate family for 2 ladies or gentlemen, close in. Inquire DYE WORKS, 216 S. Broadway. 22

TO LET — AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large front or back parlor, board; also single front room. 420 W. SIXTH. 23

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Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association for the election of trustees and officers for the ensuing year, and for such other business as shall come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the said association, in room 339 of the Bradbury Block, corner 3rd st. and Broadway, in the city of Los Angeles, California, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1897, at 3:15 p.m.

All stockholders and owners of lots in "Evergreen Cemetery" are entitled to vote at said meeting. R. K. WOOD, Secretary.

Dec. 26th, 1896.

The Los Angeles Times

Year Book and Almanac for 1897.

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Qualification for Suffrage in the Various States.
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MUSICAL MENTION.

Clarence Eddy was greeted at his concert at Simpson Tabernacle last evening by an audience which, if not amazingly large in numbers, was so thoroughly in sympathy with the great organist that he played, as he said when his admirers thronged about him in the ante-room at the close of the concert, "from his heart," holding his hearers to the last note. The programme was an ideal one and was given a magnificent rendering. The great C Minor Sonata which Guilmant wrote especially for and dedicated to Mr. Eddy, was grandly played, each movement being followed by appreciative applause. The adagio and scherzo were exceptionally beautiful, and the brilliant fugue with which the sonata closed was especially interesting because of the ingenius weaving of the theme upon the initials of the composer and his friend, A. G.—C. E. The toccata by Filippo Capocci was brilliantly given, the rapid pedaling being remarkably smooth. The dainty, tripping measures of the pastorale in E, by Lemare, caught the fancy of the audience, and in response to the encore, was given a charming repetition. "The Question" and "The Answer" by Wolstenholme proved another favorite, and the encore resulted in the addition to the programme of one of the most brilliantly-rendered numbers of the evening, the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser." The other numbers on the programme were Bach's "Prelude and Fugue in A Minor;" "Fantasie, Op. 101," by Saint-Saens; "Siciliano" by M. E. Bossi; "Double Theme Varie" by Rousseau; "Andante in D" by Hollins, and "Allegro, Op. 81" by Guilmant, all of which were most artistically rendered.

Returned for the Holidays.

The following party of University students, returning for the holidays from the State University at Berkeley, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Corona: Misses Stella Price, Stella Young, Mary McCoy of Santa Ana; Misses Grace Carpenter, Ella Wilkinson of Pomona, Miss Giehhardt of Pasadena, Miss Dolores Machado of Santa Monica, Messrs. William Sheldon of San Diego, Roy Young and Elmer Nichols of Santa Ana, Arthur G. Van Gorder of Los Angeles and Wesley Scott of Pasadena.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM.

[AT THE U. S. BUILDING.]

FEW MORE INDICTMENTS.

LOTS OF FUN FOR THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Smooth Blackmailer Landed in Jail. Variegated Swag of a Youthful Robber of the Mails—"Capt." Janes Puts the Other Foot In.

Postal Inspector M. H. Flint and the Federal grand jury are more than having fun these days with offenders against the postal laws. These malefactors are being hauled in hand over fist, and there is terror abroad in the land among those whose consciences are not as the driven snow with regard to past deeds.

One victim against whom an indictment was returned yesterday is a smooth fakir entitled "Prof." J. Heymann, who attempted to play a sharp game upon F. B. Schuyler, a hotel-keeper at Oceanside, and got caught in his own trap.

Heymann is a travelling "physician," a species of peripatetic eye-doctor, who gives free examinations for all sorts of optical irregularities, and incidentally beguiles a living out of the confiding public.

When, in the course of his wanderings, he struck Oceanside, he put up at Schuyler's hotel, and hired a bell-boy to distribute his "flyers" about the streets. When it came to leaving the hotel, Heymann conveniently forgot to pay the 25 cents he owed the boy. Schuyler accordingly sent him a postal card bearing a respectful reminder of the fact that the small debt still existed.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and Heymann possessed just enough to show him an apparent chance for making some money. He promptly wrote to Schuyler, informing him that it was an offense against the law to write such a message upon a postal card. Schuyler returned a prompt apology, but "Prof." Heymann was not looking for apologies, and intimated that unless something more substantial were immediately forthcoming there was much trouble ahead for Mr. Schuyler.

At this juncture Schuyler took Inspector Flint into his confidence, and the two contrived to maintain an active correspondence with Heymann, who was blissfully ignorant that the United States government had taken a hand. He grew bolder and more threatening, and at last named $45 as his price for returning the postal card to Schuyler.

As this was all the inspector had been waiting for, the letter was not answered by Schuyler. After a day or two, Heymann sent a telegram, saying: "I expect an immediate answer in the case." He got it—in the shape of an indictment, and is now in jail.

Another indictment was presented against Harry Miller, a boy who has been employed as mail-carrier on the route between Los Alamos and Lompoc. Young Miller had evidently been drugged on dime novels and similar literature, for he promptly started in on a series of novel depredations. He would start from Los Alamos with a full mail sack and arrive at the midway station with the sack cut open and rifled and a pitiful tale of being held up by highwaymen. This went on until suspicion was excited and an investigation was made.

It was found that the gaping wounds in the mail bag had been made by the enterprising Harry's own jack-knife and that the missing property was stored away under culverts along the road. The oddest things were stolen. Several checks, amounting to four or five hundred dollars, were taken out of letters, which were then thrown away; a girl's wedding dress was sequestered, and a set of weding cards; a valve which belonged to the lighthouse machinery; a bottle of phenacetine, and all sorts of odds and ends were included in young Miller's idea of portable property to which he had a right.

The property has been reurned to the owners, and Harry is now repenting his misdeeds in Sheriff Burr's commodious hostelry.

"Capt." J. F. Janes has received a left-hander in the shape of a second indictment upon the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. Evidently the grand jury has not been educated up to a proper appreciation of "Capt." Janes's spicy literary style.

The objects of the remaining indictments are John Clark and Frank Henning, charged with passing counterfeit money. Both are in jail.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Dr. McLean Explains.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—(To the Editor of The Times:) Until Saturday last it was impossible for me to give my principal motive for our committee entering the bawdy-houses in our recent crusade.

True, we wanted evidence that would convict these violators of law and decency so as to break up such houses and at least drive them out of our business and residence sections of the city. But our real object was to ascertain if the statements were true that young girls were enticed from home and led into lives of shame. To have given this as our motive prior to Saturday would have caused the attorneys for the defendants to have kept our damaging evidence out of the courts, but having stated some few of the many proofs of how young girls are misguided and led to ruin, I am now prepared to make a statement which I believe will lead the press to do our Parkhurst committee justice. In many instances the reports of the trials in court have not been fair, and I cannot help but believe that the editorial comments and attacks upon our committee in general and upon me, as chairman, in particular, have grossly misrepresented the facts, and in scarcely an instance have we received anything like as fair treatment as has been given to the saloon men and the bawdy-house keepers. We have been charged with having induced people to violate the laws and commit indecencies. Neither of these things did we do in any instance. We did not create the condition, nor induce any to violate law or commit an offense against decency. We simply gathered the evidence.

We believe if the press and the public had before them all the facts and evidence that we have, and are prepared to give under oath, we would have been upheld by a universal expression of commendation for our work to suppress vice and crime and uphold the majesty of law.

The attacks upon Chief Glass and my refusal to vote for any resolutions reflecting upon him or his administration or upon the police force placed me on the side of the administration of Chief Glass, and caused some of my ministerial brethern to say that I was blinded, or a personal friend of Chief Glass, or afraid to investigate for myself lest I should be convinced that the police force and the Chief were responsible for the violations of law and the immoralities so well known to exist in this city. Thus I was between two fires, and said I was willing to condemn anyone responsible for the violation of law, but could not do so upon statements that would not be taken as evidence in the courts. I was even then charged with questioning the veracity of ministerial brethren. I said that while I did not call in question the word of any brother, I insisted that it was due the Chief of Police that a committee should be appointed to get his reply to the charges made and ask him questions as to who was responsible for the violations of law and the failure to bring to justice the known violators, and thus help check the fearful tide of iniquity so glaring and terribly destructive to our youth.

The committee was appointed of which I was a member. The Chief refused to answer any questions or hold any conference with us because of the presence of three persons whom he disliked and said would not do him justice. He agreed to confer with any committee that was composed of ministers other than those he named and including one who was not present. The Ministerial Union refused to appoint another committee and I therefore refused to vote for the resolutions condemning Chief Glass. At the first meeting of the Parkhurst League I insisted upon the appointment of a committee to which Chief Glass could not object, and refused to take any part in the work until said committee was appointed. I was made chairman for the reason that Chief Glass had said in the hearing of the other committee that he looked upon me as a just man, who would not condemn any one without positive proof.

When we called upon the Chief he refused to answer any questions, but suggested that we get evidence of the violation of law relative to the unlawful sale of liquors and immoral practices and crime. I asked what constituted evidence and he told us that it must be positive knowledge. He then outlined what must be done, which course we have since followed and for which we are now being condemned by those who do not and cannot suggest any other effective methods.

A letter written me by the editor of one of our great dailies took me to his office. He and I both expressed ourselves as friendly to the Chief and talked about the objects of the Parkhurst Society. He said he was as anxious as any one to see the laws against crime and immorality enforced, and told me that everyone believed that I was both just and fearless. He said that if I would act as the leader of a judicious crusade committee, go to all places where we believed the laws were violated and produce the testimony in court, he and his paper would sustain me no matter whom it incriminated.

I was urged to accept the chairmanship of the Committee against Crime and Immorality. Believing that I would be sustained by the press and all moral and Christian people, and particularly the ministry, I finally accepted and was ordered by the League to procure evidence that would convict in the courts. I called to my assistance an advisory committee and we talked over the methods that we would be obliged to employ to secure convictions. Every one of us hesitated, because we personally disliked such work. I consulted lawyers and found that we must do what Chief Glass said, viz., enter these saloons and dens of iniquity and witness what was done there, and where liquor was sold buy and taste it, or our testimony would go for naught in the courts. I tried to get others than ministers to undertake the work, but business men said they could not go without seriously affecting their business. Doctors said they were too well known, as their profession called them to such places. Lawyers said they could not go, as they might be called upon to prosecute or defend the parties. I then consulted some business and professional men, both in and out of my church, and was told that none but the ministry could undertake such a crusade.

When our Advisory Committee found that we must either abandon the work or undertake it ourselves (with the little funds we had at hand,) we each one volunteered, even though it was distasteful to all. We called to our assistance detectives from the outside, as those of the police force said they were too well known to attempt to secure evidence. As the Chief of Police was not disposed to help us (though he had at first offered to do so,) we could not expect any sympathy from him or aid from his force. The simple fact of his refusal to make me an officer of the law, without pay, is certainly enough to convince the community that he was afraid that I had procured too much evidence, and he certainly feared what I could do under commission from him, from the Police Commission or from the Sheriff.

In this article I believe I have said enough to convince any fair-minded person that we were justified in the means employed when no other methods could convict under our present existing laws and ordinances, which are framed to protect the criminal and not the community against crime and immorality. Those who have been in the court and witnessed the trials (including the abuse from the lawyers for the defendants and the lies that they uttered and false impressions they made upon the reporters and through them upon the public,) are aware that great injustice has been done us.

Until all of the evidence is before the courts, when we believe you will commend us for the work we have done, we simply ask the reading public to believe in our honesty of purpose, purity of motives and sincere desire for the suppression of crime and immorality, and the supremacy of the laws.

C. C. M'LEAN.

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

High-handed Attempt to Keep a Sane Man at Highland.

Dr. Sanborn, who has been confined in Highland Asylum and who recently sought to obtain a release through habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Van Dyke, has been discharged from custody, by order of a San Bernardino court.

On the petition brought in this county, Judge Van Dyke held that he had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the asylum is in San Bernardino county. A similar proceeding was then instituted there by Ladd & Thomas, Dr. Sanborn's attorneys, and the matter was argued before Judges Campbell and Otis. The District Attorney of San Bernardino county admitted, on the hearing that Dr. Sanborn was not insane, but said that he was a victim of the opium habit and should therefore be detained in custody. The court refused to sanction such a high-handed proceeding and Dr. Sanborn was released.

Mr. Barnett Explains.

George W. Barnett of Pasadena, who was fined $25 by Judge York on December 11, for failing to pay alimony, explains that his contempt of court was not intentional, and that he was told by his attorney that no alimony would be demanded pending negotiations for settlement of the trouble between his wife and himself. The Barnetts' infelicity appears to have been the result of business disagreements, and the bar to settlement of divorce procedings out of court seems to be inability to adjust property rights. Mr. Barnett thinks he would not have been fined had he been properly represented in court by an attorney, but in the absence of his lawyer he was unable to make his explanation clear to the court.

Better City Government.

A meeting of the First Ward Club of the League for Better City Government will be held tomorrow evening at 7.30 o'clock in the hall over the East Side Bank. The voters from that ward will hear a statement from Gen. Sherman of the Pasadena Railway regarding the plan of his company for the speedy completion of the Mission Road and Macy Street Railroad. The action of the Council will also be discussed. in granting an extension of a franchise for a street railway without first giving public notice of such intention. Able speakers will discuss the proposed amendments to the charter, especially those relating to the granting of franchises.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Minstrels and Vaudeville.

OUR MIDWINTER NUMBER.

According to its usual custom THE TIMES will issue a Midwinter Number on Friday morning, January 1, 1897. It will be a four-sheet issue of forty or more pages, profusely illustrated with a highly-artistic lithographed cover, and will contain tersely and graphically-written descriptions of some of the most interesting features of Southern California life. There will be no compilation of undigested statistics to weary the reader, but a large amount of valuable information regarding Los Angeles and the beautiful land of sunshine and roses, in readable form.

In short, the Midwinter Number will be even above the high standard set by THE TIMES in previous special issues. No more useful and interesting publication could be found for friends at a distance who are anxious to learn more about the Land of the Afternoon.

PRICES AND POSTAGE.

The prices at which the Midwinter Number will be sold to the general public are given below. The postage (when paid by the purchaser separately) will be 3 cents per copy to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico. When paid by the publishers at pound rates, the postage will be 1 cent per copy.

	Without postage.	With U.S. postage.
Single copies	10 cents	11 cents
2 copies	20 "	22 "
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6 "	50 "	56 "
9 "	75 "	84 "
13 "	$1.00	$1.13

The prices to regular patrons will not be changed for the regular deliveries; but for extra copies the rates will be as above. The charges to agents for their usual supplies will remain unchanged. Advance orders will receive attention.

TRUSTS AND TARIFFS.

Advocates of free trade frequently assert that protective tariffs foster trusts and monopolies, and that the Cobdenite system of free trade is antagonistic to these modern institutions which have excited so much comment and controversy. The falsity of these assertions is shown in the fact, which was stated so pointedly by the late James G. Blaine, that England, the paradise of free trade, is "plastered over with trusts." During the first eleven months of the year just closing, shares in various trusts, amounting in the aggregate to $708,750,000, have been offered to the British public for sale. This is a higher number of such shares than was ever offered in any previous year, being $210,000,000 above the offerings for the same period in 1895, and double the amount offered in 1894. Shares to the value of over $65,000,000 were offered during the month of November, 1896.

The trust is a development of modern industrial methods and conditions. It is not a product of any political or financial system, nor of economic policies of any particular kind. It thrives equally as well in free-trade England as in the United States, which has been under a protective policy during the thirty-five years last past. Trusts have flourished under our present tariff, which is only semi-protective, with as much vigor as under the McKinley law, which was the most truly protective tariff we have ever had. They would continue to flourish if we were to adopt a policy of absolute free trade as surely as they would if we were to raise our tariff to the prohibitive point. In fact, they are independent of tariff laws, and have thus far been able in most cases to defy or evade adverse legislation.

Trusts, as before stated, are a phase of industrial and commercial development. That they are on the whole an evil is very generally conceded. The ingenuity of legislators has been taxed to hold them within bounds. Success in this direction has not thus far been very pronounced, but there is no occasion for despair. Statesmanship will yet be able to cope with the new and serious problems which the development of the trust offers for solution.

Chief among the evil effects of the trust is its merciless crushing out of competition, by reason of superior organization, perfected methods, and enormous capital. The small producer has been driven to the wall by reason of his inability to compete with a power so great, and has become, in many instances, a seeker after employment instead of an employer of labor. Many workingmen have thus been deprived of employment, though the trusts have necessarily been obliged to employ large numbers of men. The general tendency of these conditions and methods has been to concentrate the business of the world—for the trust is by no means indigenous to this country, but is cosmopolitan—into the hands of a comparatively few men of wealth, to the impoverishment of large numbers of otherwise independent workers. The trust has thus tended to the breaking down of individual independence, and therefore to degeneracy in the quality of citizenship; which is manifestly an evil that strikes at the very foundations of civilized government, and at civilization itself, which, in its higher development, rests in chief part upon the independence and the manhood of the individual citizen.

Though confessedly an evil, the trust has not been an unmixed evil. Through its operations the processes of manipulation have been improved, the cost of production enormously cheapened, and to a considerable extent the consuming public have derived benefits in the form of lower prices for the commodities affected. But these benefits are not an adequate compensation for the evils which have flowed from the machinations of trusts. To check and minimize these evils is one of the serious problems which confront the statesmanship of the present day.

He who attributes the growth of trusts to a mere economic policy, or to a particular financial system thereby writes himself down as a narrow and superficial observer. Its foundations lie broader and deeper in the bed-rock of civilization. Whether the ultimate solution of the problem will be socialism or anarchy, industrial coöperation on a colossal scale, or industrial chaos and reorganization on new lines, no man can with certainly foretell. Possibly, out of present conditions may be evolved, without violent disturbance of the existing status, new and better conditions which shall benefit and uplift the race.

It is the province and the duty of the cheerful optimist, at all events, to hope and believe that the solution will come in due season, and that it will prove to be but another step in the march of progress. To believe otherwise is to proclaim a loss of faith in the destiny of man and the beneficence of Him whose hand guides all.

The New York Tribune of recent date refers to the work of the Children's Aid Society of that city during the past year as follows:

"The society's twenty industrial schools taught more than thirteen thousand children last year, a great proportion of whom would have been vagrants, if it had not sought them out and brought them under its care and instruction. In the society's seven lodging-houses, 5834 boys and girls were received last year, and the beneficent operation in placing its wards in country homes went steadily forward. This is the merest suggestion of what the society does for its immediate beneficiaries. Such work deserves to be amply sustained—it could use a larger revenue than it receives."

This record is a most excellent one, and shows that the society is doing a grand work in helping the helpless. The secretary is C. Loring Brace, No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York, and A. B. Hepburn, Third National Bank, New York, is the treasurer.

Speaking of those gentlemen who are seeking to act as promoters of an expedition to liberate Cuba, the Portland (Or.,) Telegram says that they the the same persons who blocked the sidewalks with impromptu free-silver meetings during the late campaign, and since election they have been too busily engaged in deploring Bryan's defeat and discussing the news from Cuba to attend to any other business. We have a similar element here that is equally eloquent in behalf of Cuba, and which, to borrow the shibboleth of the Lord High Executioner, "Never will be missed."

There is nobody so insolent and arrogant as a lackey when he can find a victim who cannot resent his insolence. Huntington's man Hood, who has been cringing and fawning upon the Harbor Board, was brutally insulting yesterday to poor old Senator Cole, who was doing his best to obey Hood's orders and get him out of a predicament. Contact with Huntington never has been improving to the manners of his hired men.

Nevada, in the Presidential election of 1876, cast 19,691 votes. In 1896 her total vote was 10,507. And yet this "State," which has fewer voters than the city of Los Angeles, has as much power in the United States Senate as the great State of New York, with its population of 6,000,000. There is something wrong in a system which permits such an inequality of representation.

It is aptly suggested that some of the newly-invented flying-machines would be aptly described by leaving off the first letter.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CABINET.

That California can have a portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet seems from authentic advices to be practically certain. The only condition, as the case appears at the present juncture, is that Californians shall refrain from slaughtering each other in a mad scramble for the prize.

President-elect McKinley will select his Cabinet in his own way, and at such time as he sees fit. All reasonable caims will be considered, but the ultimate choice will rest with the man whom the people of this nation have chosen as their official head for the next four years. To those who are acquainted with the character of William McKinley, it is hardly necessary to say that no candidate for preferment can hope to advance his chances of securing an appointment by attempting to detract from the merits or the claims of others. No course of action could more certainly destroy the chances of a candidate.

In the past, Californians have stood in their own light. By petty bickerings and mean personal detraction they have placed themselves in so unattractive and compromising an attitude as to destroy whatever prospects of recognition they may have had. Such childish folly should not be repeated. There is no earthly reason why Californians should be pound-foolish without even the redeeming grace of being penny-wise.

The Republicans of California have strong claims to consideration by President McKinley for a Cabinet position. In the face of unusual and bitter opposition, they won the fight for sound money and protection. They did this, notwithstanding the fact that a coterie of small politicians had succeeded in pledging the State convention to the fallacy of free silver coinage, in advance of the national convention. This stupid mistake would have lost the State to the national ticket had it not been for the sturdy, persistent and uncompromising fight of Republicans throughout the State who know no such word as surrender.

This valiant and victorious battle commends itself to the President-elect, who is disposed to give it substantial recognition in the form of a Cabinet appointment. Let no petty jealousies, no cowardly assaults upon character, prevent the bestowal of this high honor upon California. Let personal and minor political differences be forgotten in the State pride and public spirit that should be foremost. Any of the eminent names that have been mentioned for the honor of a Cabinet appointment should be, and would be, acceptable to public-spirited and sensible Californians, without regard to their political affiliations.

The San Francisco Examiner of December 11 voiced the better sentiments of Californians, irrespective of party, as follows:

"There is every reason why the request of California for a place in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet should be treated with more respect than her perennial demands of the same kind have commanded in the past. It is California and Oregon that have saved the position of the Republican party as a national organization. But for them Mr. McKinley would have been elected as a strictly sectional candidate. As it is he will have twelve electoral votes from that half of the continent which lies west of North Dakota, and California will furnish eight of those.

"Moreover, the Californian Republicans for once have furnished candidates any one of whom would do credit to the new administration. The gentlemen have the confidence of the citizens of this commonwealth, of both parties. Any of them would give to Mr. McKinley's Cabinet an element of nationality and a breadth of view that would be of the highest value to it, and the lack of which has been one of the chief factors in the failure of the Cleveland administration.

"The Republican party on the Pacific Coast is one that the national organization would do well to cultivate. It is a long and dreary stretch from the Missouri River to the Sierras, without a resting-place for the sole of a gold-bug foot. It is on this Coast that Republican power has at once its extreme western and its extreme southern extension. A Napoleonic President will certainly not neglect an outpost of such strategic value. . . . . We are all Californians. Let us, then, all stand up for California—loyally, strongly and with utter disregard of neighborhood differences and personal rivalries. A great honor lies within the grasp of this State. Let it not be said that we were not large enough for the situation. Hitherto petty personal considerations have defeated the highest aspirations we have entertained. We have been told that the fiercest opponents of Californians have been Californians. Here is an opportunity to enter on a new order of life—an order in which the good of all will be considered preferable to the defeat of any; the State above the individual.

"Let no one arise to speed eastward words of envy or detraction. Let us send to Canton messages like this:

"'Choose some distinguished Californian—there are many who are worthy.'"

America surpasses all other nations in the way of inventions, and more especially in those inventions which add to the comfort of the traveling public. The Victorian railway system in Australia has put on a vestibuled train to run all the way from Melbourne to Adelaide, a distance of 546 miles, and people are so delighted with its freedom from dust that they are lying over two days to make trips by it. By and by all passenger trains that have to travel hot and arid routes will be similarly equipped.

A man named Miltiades Quintane has been arrested near Riverside for making trouble in jumping mining-claims. He ought to have been fined $10 for his name's sake, with the offense as an after consideration. There were some jaw-breaking cognomens in this State during the fifties, such as Col. Sandalphion de Burgh Smith of Tehama, and Prof. Sardanapalus Graham of Croville. They have "gone over the river," and Quintane can have all the fun to himself.

WOOL AND SHEEP-BREEDING.

The Chicago Tribune is pleading against a reënactment of the old McKinley tariff on wool, for the reason that there are more consumers than producers of that staple. That paper might, with an equal showing of justice, demand that the internal revenue tax be removed from Bourbon whisky because there are more drinkers than saloon-keepers. So that the question of "the greatest good to the greatest number," is not so apparent, after all.

The same paper goes on to say that over one-quarter of the sheep of the United States are in the three States of Texas, Utah and Montana and the Territories of New Mexico. The total number of sheep in the United States, at the beginning of 1894, was 45,048,017, of which California had 3,918,157, Oregon 2,529,759, Washington 832,063, Arizona 691,246, Idaho 779,547 and Nevada 544,077, making a total of over 9,000,000 sheep, or exactly one-fifth of the total amont.

Illinois was once a great sheep-producing State, but the industry is quietly drifting westward. In 1892 that State had 848,922 sheep, which increased to 1,032,976 in 1894 and fell off to 820,000 in 1896; and of these it is safe to say that quite as many are grown for mutton as for their wool. To put a duty upon importations of wool might have a tendency to increase the number of sheep in the Territories and far-western States and that might have a tendency to cut down the price of Illinois mutton. The same paper then goes on to say:

"The wool and woolens schedule of the act of 1890, which was dictated by the shepherds of Ohio, increased the percentage of shoddy used in this country and decreased that of wool. A heavy duty on the latter now would increase the consumption of refuse material—of the old clothes and rags of Europe or of America—and woolen goods would be of inferior quality, but would cost more, if anything."

If the Tribune studied the statistics of imports a little more closely it would have discovered that the imports of shoddy have been nearly ten times as heavy under the Wilson tariff as they were under the McKinley tariff. A fair and equitable tariff would raise the cost of the cloth in an ordinary suit of clothes about $2, which would be some protection to our wool-growers.

The Australian wool-producers have their eagle eyes bent upon McKinley, and, knowing him to be the great exponent of protection, they are preparing to flood the American market with Australian wool while it can be gotten in free of duty. The steamer Mariposa, which arrived at San Francisco from Sydney on Thursday last, brought 2541 bales of wool, which is about the first of the spring clip. It is said there are some 28,000 bales yet to follow, all of which will be gotten in free of duty to compete with American-grown wool for the next two years.

The present tariff system has just about ruined the wool industry in America and it is an open question whether it ever can regain its old proportions. But it certainly cannot hope to do so without protective legislation. The way that things were going under the beneficent workings of the McKinley bill the two States of Vermont and Ohio were supplying not only the far Western States with merino bucks for breeding purposes, but the Australian colonies as well. Now that industry languishes and the spindles of American woolen mills are at a standstill, while those of England are running night and day.

We hope the tariff tinkers are satiswith their work of three years ago. They have given the industries of the nation a blow from which it will take them at least five years to recover. The only way they can recover is through legislation of a protective character and that is what the American people wanted last November, or they would have elected Bryan in place of McKinley.

Those eminent civil engineers, Messrs. Corthell and Hood, who are in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, yesterday presented the case of their employer in the most favorable light possible before the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Their statements were in effect a repetition of the presentation made by them before the Congressional committees at the last session in behalf of Santa Monica. No new facts of importance were brought out. Mr. Hood had not concluded his plea for Huntington's harbor when the board adjourned yesterday. The people's case will be presented later on.

You hear a great deal said about the oppressions worked upon laborers by capitalists, and you hear old Claus Spreckels included among those soulless individuals. An investigation of the pay-roll of his beet-sugar factory at Watsonville was held the other day, when it was shown that there were 250 people employed there at wages ranging from $2 to $4.50 per day. That is the kind of oppression The Times wants to see practiced upon the wage-earners of Southern California at Alamitos, Montalvo, Pomona and half a dozen other places. It is wages that keeps the capital active.

A man was elected judge in one of the eastern counties of the new State of Washington on the strength of a pledge never to sign the papers in a decree of foreclosure. The banks in that county will now be very apt to wind up their business unless that judge resigns. It is needless to add that he is a Populist.

An Italian invented a machine that was to be the greatest of all commerce-destroyers, and in it he was to live under water for eighteen hours. He was submerged for only one hour, but the coroner's jury thought that was long enough.

A Corona paper has an advertisement calling attention to the business facilities of the place, and one of the headlines reads, "Diversity of Resorses." The editor is evidently a candidate for Mayor.

'WAY UP IN MILLIONS

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Excess of the One Over the Other Has Left a Deficit Expressed in Eight Figures.

CARLISLE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

HE WOULD RETIRE UNITED STATES AND TREASURY NOTES.

Is not the Government's Business to Issue Obligations Merely to Provide Paper Currency—Some Thoughts on Bond Issues.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Carlisle, in his annual report on the state of the finances, shows the revenues of the government from all sources to have been $409,475,408, and the expenditures, $434,678,654, which leaves a deficit for the year ended June 1, 1896, of $25,203,245. In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year, the cash in the treasury was increased by the following sums:

From the sale of $100,000,000 4-per-cent. thirty-year bonds, $111,166,246, and from the issues of 4-per-cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $4130, making a total of $111,170,376.

As compared with the fiscal year 1895, the receipts for 1896 increased $19,102,205, of which the following are the principal items of increase: Customs, $7,863,134; internal revenue, $3,381,192; profits on coinage, bullion deposited, etc, $1,156,512; postal service, $5,516,080.

There is shown to have been a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of $4,015,852. The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs, $148,000,000; from internal revenue, $150,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; from postal service, $89,793,120; total estimated revenues, $407,793,120. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $472,293,120, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year of $64,500,000.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures, the Secretary says, are made upon the assumption that there will be no substantial change in existing business conditions, and that the present scale of public expenditures will not be reduced. But if our ordinary business activity should be resumed, and the consumption of articles subject to taxation should increase to its normal proportions, there may be, in fact, no deficiency in our revenues.

In his discussion of the currency question, the Secretary makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement from circulation of United States and treasury notes, in the course of which he says:

"Our experience since the resumption of specie payments has so thoroughly demonstrated the impolicy of attempting to maintain the circulation of these notes as a permanent part of our currency, that further argument upon the question seems to be unnecessary, except for the purpose of again pressing the subject upon the attention of Congress, and urging the prompt adoption of such measures as will, within a reasonable time, eliminate this element of weakness from our system.

"The maintenance of a policy which necessarily imposes upon the government the burden for furnishing gold at the public expense to whom may demand it for use, or hoarding at home, or for export to other countries cannot be justified upon any ground of expediency of sound financial principle.

"While the government has power to borrow money, it is not its duty to issue public obligations merely for the purpose of providing a paper currency for use in the transaction of business, nor has it the constitutional power to make its promise legal-tender in the payment of private debts. Such a policy, even if sanctioned by the Constitution, instead of imparting strength and stability to our currency system, seriously endangers it by the introduction of political and partisan considerations into the management of a subject which ought to be regulated entirely by the business interests of the people and the laws of trade and the principles which control honest commercial intercourse.

"Although the actual ability of the government to redeem its notes promptly in gold coin may be undisputed, still the question whether they will be, or ought to be, so redeemed, must always be open to public discussion, and it is well known that the constant agitation of this question during the past few years has, upon several occasions, greatly imperiled the safety of our entire currency system. So long as the United States notes remain in circulation, questions as to the mode and manner of their redemption, and as to the means of procuring and maintaining a coin reserve for that purpose, will be made political issues, and so long as these questions remain in politics, public confidence in the stability of our currency must be more or less disturbed. We must not be deluded into a feeling of security by the fact there has been a suspension of gold withdrawals during the last few months and a large accession to our stock of gold from abroad during the same time, because there is no sufficient reason to believe this condition of affairs will be permament if our existing system is maintained.

"I am thoroughly convinced the retirement and cancellation of United States notes of both classes under such reasonable limitations and restrictions as to time and methods as Congress may see proper to prescribe, or as a prudent Secretary of the Treasury would adopt in the exercise of his official discretion, would not result, either permanently or temporarily, in an injurious contraction of the currency."

Mr. Carlisle renews his recommendation made in his report, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange such bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as might be most advantageous to the government, or to sell the bonds abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it might be advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in making redemptions of outstanding notes. He gives in detail his reasons for carrying this plan into effect.

"Whatever plan may be finally adopted for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes," says the Secretary, "it will fail to afford complete protection to the government against demands for gold in the future unless it includes a provision relieving the treasury from the obligation to redeem national bank notes except such as are torn, mutilated and defaced, and the notes of failed banks, or require these institutions to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund in gold and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds when circulation is to be surrendered or reduced."

Secretary Carlisle also renews his recommendation for such amendments to the national banking laws as would permit the issue of circulating notes equal in amount to the face value of the bonds deposited and reduce the tax on notes to one-fourth of 4 per centum per annum, and that authority be given to establish branch banks for the transaction of all kinds of business now allowed except the issue of circulating notes. Continuing, the Secretary says:

"It is believed a careful consideration of the existing situation and conservative reliance upon improved business conditions in the future, fully justify the conclusion that the estimated deficiencies for the curent year and after the year 1898, will not be realized unless our public expenditures shall be very materially increased by acts of Congress and that, with proper economy in administration and such reductions in appropriations as might be made without detriment to the public service, the receipts will be equal to the disbursements in 1898. But, however this may be, the condition of the treasury is such that no revenue legislation is immediately necessary or can become necessary for a considerable time in order to enable the government promptly to meet all its ordinary obligations. Although the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue during the last three fiscal years have been less than the expenditures, there have been at all times sufficiently available funds in the treasury to maintain an efficient public service and discharge the current obligations of the government and no public creditor has been delayed in the collection of his claim, nor has the business of the country ever been disturbed by a doubt concerning the ability of the government to defray its ordinary expenses.

"What is most needed at present is not more taxes, but more economy in appropriations and expenditures. The great increase in the ordinary expenditures of the government during the last seven years has been without precedent in our history, in time of peace, and presents a subject which demands the most serious consideration of Congress.

"In my opinion we have reached a situation which not only forbids the favorable consideration of measures calculated to augment our annual outlay, but which obviously demands thorough revision of our permanent appropriation laws and the enforcement of strict economy in future annual legislation upon this subject.

"But unless our receipts are increased by improved business conditions, or our annual expenditures are reduced, a time will arrive when provision must be made for additional revenue and if the expenditures of the government shall be increased by acts of Congress, the necessity for such a measure will arise earlier than the present situation seems to indicate."

On the subject of protection in this connection the Secretary says in part:

"So long as the income of the government from customs and internal taxes exceeds its expenditures, the fact that protective duties were destructive of revenue, although clearly apparent to all who observed the practical operation of the system did not attract the attention of the public generally, but the situation has been materially changed since 1892, and hereafter it will not be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the government by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its expenditures. If the usual portion of this income is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned as the basis of our legislation upon the subject and a well-considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place; and, in my opinion, this can be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in this country.

"The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor, have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past, but are less now than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter.

"In view of the comparatively small and constantly decreasing part of our laboring population that could be affected, even by a repeal of all duties, a movement for the imposition of higher duties on imported goods cannot be regarded as justifiable upon any of the grounds usually urged in support of such measures by the advocates of the protective theory."

After furnishing a long array of figures to bear out his statements, the Secretary continues: "If this view of the subject is correct, it is evident new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedule, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenue from customs should be abandoned and some other method of raising means to support the government must be adopted.

"When the true principles of taxation are recognized and applied in our financial legislation, there will be no difficulty in securing an ample revenue for the support of the government in the exercise of all its proper functions without subjecting our industries to injurious and unnecessary burdens or our trade to injurious and unnecessary restrictions."

GUS COHEN'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Decides That He Died of Heart Disease.

Gus Cohen, a well-known character around town, died in the City Jail yesterday morning of heart disease. Cohen was arrested early last Thursday morning by a special police officer on a charge of indecent exposure, and was last Saturday sentenced to thirty days in jail.

For some time Cohen had been sick with dysentry and heart trouble, and his confinement in jail did not cause him to improve. He was apparently in good spirits when he went to bed Sunday night, but about 3 o'clock in the morning was taken with severe pains in the heart. Jailer Richardson went to his bedside and then called Dr. Bryant, who worked over the man until he died at 3:30 o'clock.

The body was removed to Kregelo & Bresee's, where an inquest was held yesterday afternoon.

The evidence clearly showed that Cohen had been afflicted with heart trouble, and an autopsy showed that his death was caused by valvular disease of the heart. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Everything posible was done to save Cohen's life by the jailer and Dr. Bryant, and the attempt of the evening papers to make a sensation of the case is regarded with indignation by those who know the circumstances.

BIT HER ARM.

Mrs. J. W. Cornic Has an Encounter with a Dog.

Mrs. J. W. Cornic was standing at the corner of Spring and Second streets waiting for a street-car early last evening. She held a satchel in her hand, but finally set it down on the sidewalk. When she straightened up a dog, which was running past her, jumped at her and bit her on the right arm just above the elbow.

The woman went to the Receiving Hospital where Dr. Bryant cauterized the wound. The marks of the dog's teeth were plainly visible, but the wound, while painful, is not at all serious.

Found Guilty of Battery.

George Wilson, the cripple, who gave Thomas Cox a severe beating on Alameda street last Saturday night, was found guilty of battery yesterday and sentenced to fifty days in jail.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ORPHEUM. There is a sterling show at the Orpheum this week, and there was the usual big array of "first nighters" upstairs and downstairs last evening. The bill opens with an old-fashioned minstrel sketch that is extravagantly ludicrous. Herr Langslow does his great feats of rifle shooting poised on a tight wire or pendant therefrom by his toes; Thatcher and Marble do a minstrel sketch that is highly diverting; Ellen Vetter makes the ascent of the spiral tramway in the aluminum globe; Lewis and Elliott present a sketch that is commonplace and a bit tedious, and Burt Shepard exploits his usual fund of witticisms and sings numerous funny parodies.

The Hagihara troupe of Japanese acrobats and jugglers are among the new features and they are the very best in their line ever seen on this stage. The team is composed of a man and three children and their work is immensely clever. The leader of the troupe does some marvelous slight-of-hand feats, spins tops that seem to be alive, and closes the turn by supporting a horizontal ladder on which a 5-year-old youngster does things in mid-air that make the audience hold its breath. One of the striking features of this performance is accomplished by a slip of a girl clad in picturesque Japanese garb, and consists in walking in her bare feet up a ladder whose rounds are swords the blades of which are so sharp that they cleave a sheet of tissue paper as would a razor. How it is done is a puzzler. Another fine bit of work by this team is the splendid equilibristic feats of a lad who is reminiscent of little "All Right," who so amazed American theater-goers many years ago. It is a great performance. Stuart, "the male Patti," had the noisiest reception accorded any performer at this theater in a long time. He was gowned in his usual resplendent style, his manly bosom was blazing with jewels and he sang a number of new songs in his usual clever way. He was given three uproarious recalls.

The bill concludes with an astonishing succession of feats by the Romalo brothers, who are justly classed as premiers in the line of head-and-hand balancers. Their work is clean-cut, sure and diverting to an eminent degree. It is a fine show and goes all the week, with the usual matinées and a special performance on Friday afternoon.

The Sultan on Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—Russian Ambassador M. de Nelidoff had an hour's audience with the Sultan Saturday, at which he urged the introduction of reforms and the granting of amnesty to the imprisoned Armenians. His Majesty asserted that the reforms agreed upon by the powers already had been executed, and promised to issue an amnesty decree in a few days. Subsequently the Ambassadors exchanged views relative to the new reform proposals to be submitted to the Sultan.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On December 22 of the years mentioned occurred the following interesting events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Isonyrion, Cyril, Methodius.

DEATHS.

1550—Richard Plantagenet, alleged son of Richard III.
1681—Richard Allien, non-conformist divine.
1729—Michael Baron, actor.
1854—Rev. M. J. Routh, D.D., president of Magdalen College, Oxford.
1886—Marian Evan, "George Eliot."
1882—Henry Bisphan, animal painter, aged 41, at Rome.
1883—Ralph P. Lowe, ex-Governor of Iowa, at Washington, D. C.
1893—Edward Stanhope, English statesman.

OTHER EVENTS.

69—Emperor Vitellius, beheaded at Rome.
640—Alexandria, Egypt, taken by the Saracens.
1718—War declared against Spain by France.
1719—American Weekly Mercurie, first newspaper in Philadelphia.
1774—Address of Colonial Congress presented to the King of England.
1775—Esek Hopkins received commission as commodore and commander-in-chief of the navy.
1790—Ismail taken by the Russians under Suwaroff.
1793—Battle of Saevenay, France.
1807—Jefferson's Embargo Act passed by Congress.
1808—Napoleon left Madrid.
1835—Texas proclaimed independence.
1837—U. S. treaty with Greece.
1863—Orders issued requiring passports from persons sailing from New York.
1880—Bill for compulsory education passed French Chamber of Deputies.
1882—Explosion and disastrous fire at Exeter, England.
1883—Test train of 22 locomotives and 22 loaded gravel cars passes over Niagara River Bridge in safety.
1884—Anarchists sentenced to death for attempt to assassinate Emperor William at Leipsic, Saxony.
1885—Peace concluded between France and Madagascar.
1886—200 lives lost in a snow storm in Germany; travel stopped.
1887—800 houses swept away by tidal wave at Baracoa, Cuba.
1888—Dedication of children's quarters in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.
1889—Petrolia, Pa., an oil town, in ashes; loss, $170,000.
1891—Chilean court held four rioters for assault on U. S. sailors.
1892—Cholera broke out in Hamburg; four new cases reported.
1893—Anarchist laboratory discovered in Barcelona; 240 bombs seized.
1894—Capt. Dreyfus, of the French Artillery, sentenced to deportation for life and confinement in a fortress for disclosing war-office secrets.

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WHERE DOES IT PROFIT MOST TO BUY

Where attractions are offered to the eye or to the pocket? The prime objects to purchasers are best value for expenditures and choice of large assortments. Without extravagant display, our store is always attractive to the purse.

NORDLINGER

Jeweler and Silversmith,

109 S. Spring Street,

Under Nadeau Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 21.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.13; at 5 p.m., 30.09. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 60 deg. and 70 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 39 per cent.; 5 p.m., 42 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 6 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 4 miles. Maximum temperature, 80 deg.; minimum temperature, 49 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Since a local ministerial body has affirmed its confidence felt in its own actions on the lines of Parkhurst movements, what further cause for complaint can be found? The body before referred to was correct in every move made and method used. It has its own word for it.

A minstrel company of "home talent" has been organized in Pomona for the "improvement, instruction and amusement" of the members and their friends. In order to achieve its avowed purpose, the company will have to take the professional minstrel troupe, not as a model, but as an awful example.

The tobacco-growing experiment at El Cajon, San Diego county, proves to be more and more successful as time goes on. The third crop of tobacco has just been reaped from one patch this year. Cigars with this tobacco as a filler are regarded by experienced smokers as equal to good-grade Havana cigars.

The stand taken by the City Clerk, whose backbone is apparently all right, regarding the garbage contractor's amended contract, has resulted in the proper sort of a distinction being made by the Council in wording the contract. Hereafter garbage "may" be placed on the sidewalk if you wish to leave it there. The contractor favored the use of the word "shall" in his version of a proper contract.

Two young men of Glendora, fired with revolutionary enthusiasm, started out last week to rescue Cuba from the clutch of the perfidious Spaniard. They came to Los Angeles to enlist in the Cuban army, but the flying-ship was not ready for flight, and they went home again. The armies of rescue are about as substantial as the flying-ship, and nobody need waste time trying to enlist in their ranks.

Dr. McLean evidently needed some instruction concerning the nature of evidence, and that need still exists. The evidence in the Pickenbach case proved that the committee did induce the man to violate the law, and the testimony of a member of the committee shows that the slummers did solicit women to descend to lower depths of depravity, and that the women refused. The responsibility for that evidence cannot be shifted to the lawyers.

PARKHURST METHODS.

The Ministerial Union Approves the Work Done by Dr. McLean.

The Ministerial Union, which comprises clergymen of all denominations except the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Unitarian and Universalist churches, met yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, with Rev. A. W. Rider in the chair.

After the usual routine business was disposed of, Rev. C. C. McLean was called on to make a statement of the work which had been done by the Parkhurst Society. At the conclusion of his address, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting by a rising vote:

"Whereas, the ends for which the Parkhurst Society is organized, viz., the enforcement of law, the maintenance of order, and the just and faithful administration of the government of the city of Los Angeles, are acknowledged by all to be of vital importance and highly commendable, and, whereas, the press of the city, with practical unanimity, as well as many citizens, regard the methods adopted by the society for the accomplishment of said ends as unwise and ineffective, and, whereas, the public welfare demands that the press and all good citizens coöperate in this great and much-needed work, therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, that the newspapers of the city, also any public-spirited citizen or citizens, who are not satisfied with the methods adopted by the society, be, and are hereby, requested to outline a plan or plans of action in which the society can have their cooperation and by which such evils as corruption in public office and violation of law, such as the keeping of houses of prostitution, gambling houses, and other immoral institutions may be abated, and by which the ends of good government may be accomplished. And we respectfully suggest to the press and our citizens that until such plan of action is proposed and the work entered upon according thereto, they take heed how they oppose the plans and methods of the society, lest they be found aiding and abetting every form of outlawry, anarchy and immorality in the community. He that is not for the right is for the wrong."

A second resolution was also adopted conveying to Dr. McLean and his committemen the sympathy and support of the union. It read as follows:

"Whereas, the chairman of Committee on Violations of Law, Dr. C. C. McLean, has been grossly misrepresented in his methods of gathering evidence of the tolerated and protected immoralities of this city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we approved the motives of Dr. McLean and his committee, and declare that, in our judgment, they were as careful of methods as was consistent with obtaining indubitable evidence of the awful practices common in this community; and that we deeply sympathize with him and them in the unjust assaults upon their Christian character, and that, as a society, we are a unit in our purposes and work; and that the secretary be instructed to furnish the various papers of the city with copies of these resolutions, that the press and the public may be advised of our request and suggestion."

The chairman of the meeting was Rev. A. W. Rider, of the Memorial Baptist Church, who is not a member of the Parkhurst Society. By many persons he has been confused, on account of the similarity of names, with H. S. Ryder, a theological student at the University of Southern California, who has assisted Dr. McLean in securing evidence on which to base complaints for violation of the liquor ordinance. As a matter of fact, only a small number of the clergymen who belong to the Ministerial Union are also members of the Parkhurst Society. On the other hand, the membership of the latter organization includes some theological students and laymen.

Sixty Days in Jail.

Tom Dolan, who was arrested for begging Sunday, was sentenced to sixty days in jail in the Police Court yesterday.

HOME PRODUCTS EXHIBIT.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS THE FAIR.

The Coming Exhibition is an Assured Success—It Will Be Inaugurated with a Mammoth Parade—Some Space Still for Sale.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association discussed the approaching exhibition of home products at a largely-attended meeting last evening.

President Frank called upon R. W. Pridham to report progress. Mr. Pridham said the committee having the matter in charge felt encouraged. All the space downstairs had been sold, except three compartments, and one-third of the space in the galleries had been taken. The space already contracted for amounted to $2650, the total sales were expected to net $4000. The programme was being arranged, and it promised to be a very attractive one. It will be worthy of patronage, and ought to bring 60,000 visitors to Los Angeles. Some of the manufacturers had not yet waked up to the importance of the exhibition.

General Manager Gray outlined some of the plans for the exhibition. One of the features, he said, would be a parade of manufacturers and their employés, with floats illustrating the various industries of the city. He dwelt upon the benefits that would accrue to local manufacturers from the advertisement that their goods would receive. He said all the space would be occupied, yet the manufacturers are not doing all they can.

Max Meyberg said he thought the progress made was very satisfactory. The idea of holding a parade was a good one, and every manufacturer should turn out personally. He said the majority of the people had no idea of how much manufacturing was going on in Los Angeles. This parade and exhibition would be an eye-opener, and the opportunity to make a fine display should be made the most of. It would bring good returns.

Abbot Kinney spoke on the necessity of having the exhibition well advertised. He thought the newspapers of the city had not been devoting enough space to the subject.

Mr. Pridham told what had been done in the direction of advertising. He stated that the country press had responded nobly to requests for notices of the coming fair, and the city papers were also giving it a great deal of attention.

Mr. Gray explained what was being done in the way of advertising by mottoes and posters. The railroads had agreed to sell round-trip tickets during the progress of the exhibition, for a one and one-third fare.

F. W. Wood made some remarks right to the point. He said the exhibition could not have too much publicity. It wants to be written about and talked about. The very best advertising was that which passed from mouth to mouth. The people of Los Angeles did not appreciate the volume and the variety of the goods produced here. This was an opportunity to give the people an object-lesson that they would not soon forget. The parade was an excellent idea, and the bigger it could be made the better it would be.

Capt. Henry Steere of the Southern Pacific Company said the matter of free transportation had not yet been decided upon, but the railroads would do their share to encourage the exhibition. It was a good work well begun. There were 125 firms now manufacturing on a considerable scale in the city. This exhibition would open the eyes of many thousands to the manufacturing work being done in this city. The parade feature was an excellent suggestion.

President Frank suggested that it might be a good idea to have the merchants take part in the parade.

Mr. Meyberg said he had recently heard a slur cast upon the merchants of Los Angeles. He had answered this by asking who distributes the money that is in circulation here. He would like to see the parade include every merchant and manufacturer in Los Angeles, and all their employés. This would show who furnishes employment to the large army of bread-winners and puts money in circulation. He would also like to see some statistics on this subject.

City Superintendent of Schools Foshay said he hardly knew how much the school department could do to help out the exhibition, but whatever it could do would be done right and reflect credit on Los Angeles.

Mr. Bowers of the Bowers Rubber Company of San Francisco, and a director of the Merchants' and Producers' Association of that city, gave a very interesting talk on the benefits to be derived from a home-products exhibition. He said the best advertising his firm ever had was through the late Mechanics' Fair. He believed it would pay his firm to send an exhibit to the Los Angeles Home Products Exhibition, if space could be secured.

J. V. Wachtel of the Committee on Promotion said he regretted to say that some opposition was met among leading merchants and business men. He believed this was mainly due to the fact that the object of the exhibition and the advantages to be derived therefrom were not rightly understood. It was in order for every one to do a little missionary work. There was a large class of manufacturers who refused to stand in because they manufacture only to order and have no goods in stock. The iron manufacturers especially were derelict in the matter of engaging space.

Mr. Gray said the success of the exhibition was assured from a financial standpoint, but there was nothing like making assurance doubly sure.

W. R. Dinmore said he believed in encouraging home products by beginning right at home. He found that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association was using a Cincinnati brand of soap in its lavatory, notwithstanding that two local soap-manufacturing firms were members of the association and made just as good soap and sold it as reasonably as the Cincinnati firm. He thought the association was setting a bad example. He said it was the duty of every householder to see at once that nothing but home products were used in his home.

Mr. Bowers told how California producers were discriminated against by the State. The printed specifications for supplies for the State institutions contained items of eastern manufacture practically to the exclusion of home-made goods. Gov. Budd's attention had been called to this and he promised to destroy the old specifications and have new ones printed, giving California goods the preference.

Mr. Dinmore said he had put in a bid against eastern competitors to furnish soap for the Whittier school and he was very much interested in seeing whether the Governor's promised reform would affect his case. If not, the Governor would hear something drop.

After more informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

A Serious Accident.

Rev. M. Gregory met with a serious accident yesterday. While at Compton in the interest of the Children's Home Society his horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Gregory from his buggy. Both bones of one leg were broken between the knee and the ankle.

THROAT troubles. To allay the irritation that induces coughing, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." A simple and safe remedy.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO
Los Angeles Agency, 200 South Spring Street.
H. F. NORCROSS, AGENT.

The Rush to PARKER'S For HOLIDAY BOOKS
Fully attests the fact that the public appreciate that his is the largest and most elaborate stock of books ever brought to the city. Come early and make advantageous selections.
C. C. PARKER,
No. 246 S. Broadway, near Public Library
The most complete and varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

BUY Gloves of a Glove House.
THE UNIQUE, 247 South Spring St.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS
For Ladies, Children and Infants.
I. Magnin & Co.,
237 SOUTH SPRING ST.
Mail orders promptly filled. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

SOAP FOAM
Washing Powder is the most perfect on the market.
Ask your Grocer for it.
Comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

CLOSING OUT OPERA GLASSES.
The genuine imported French Andemair Opera Glasses
At less than cost; they will make a beautiful and useful present.
Stoll & Thayer Co.
Bryson Block, Cor. Second and Spring.

Fit
Is everything in glasses.
FIT of Lenses,
FIT of Frames,
FIT of Prices.
All our work FITS above conditions.

245 S. Spring
S. G. Marshutz OPTICIAN
Established 1886. Look for CROWN on the window.

Buy Your Christmas Groceries at CLINE BROS.,
142-144 N. Spring St.

A GOOD STORY bears telling twice. The story of Harrison's Town and Country Paints never grows irksome to the man interested in paints. It's merits give it the spice which is lacking in the repetition—You know the story of worth in these good paints. Tell it to your friends who are thinking of paint.
P. H. MATHEWS
238-240 S. Main St. Middle of Block.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE
J. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROADWAY, Opp. City Hall.
WHOLESALE Third and Fourth Floors. | Telephone Main 904. | RETAIL First and Second Floors.

Kid Gloves.

This Department offers unusual attractions for Holiday Shoppers. Our stock includes the entire range of fashionable colorings, our prices are the lowest, and our qualities are Guaranteed.

Ladies' four-strand, embroidered, extra quality Kid Gloves, PAIR $1.00
Ladies' two-clasps P. K. and four-button Real Kid, embroidered back, best Glove made; PAIR $1.50
Ladies two Treffes clasp P. K. Gloves, latest Paris Novelty; PAIR $2.00
Boys' one-clasp P. K. and Misses' four-button Kid Gloves, all colors; PAIR $1.00

Men's Gloves.

Men's one-clasp genuine Dog Skin Gloves, nothing better; PAIR $1.00
Men's English Driving Gloves, regular price two dollars; PAIR $1.50
Men's Best Mochas, all sizes; PAIR $1.50

Special Bargains.

Ladies' 12 and 16-button Suede Glove, white and pink worth $2 and $2.50, we offer a limited quantity at PAIR 90c

GRATIS.

With every purchase of ½ dozen pair Gloves an Elegant Inlaid Pearl Glove Box.

Hereafter our store will close Saturday night at 6 o'clock.

This is the brand
The Miller planned
To be the finest in the Land.
PILLSBURY'S BEST
Now East and West
His skill attest
And PILLSBURY'S BEST leads all the rest.
CROMBIE & CO., Coast Agents, Los Angeles.

H. JEVNE
LADIES GIVE CIGARS.
You could not give a gentleman friend a more appropriate or acceptable gift than a box of our "Wilkie Collins" or "Admiral Farragut" Cigars. They are the finest in the city and reasonable in price. Cigar buyers are safe at Jevne's.
Wilkie Collins per box of 25, $2.00 and up.
Wilkie Collins per box of 50, $3.50 and up.
Admiral Farraguts per box of 25, $2.75 and up.
Admiral Farraguts per box of 50, $3.50 and up.
208-210 S. Spring Street, Wilcox B'ld'g.
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

Scholl & Kleckner will have on exhibition in their studio, after Tuesday, a large study in carbon, and invite the ladies of Los Angeles to call and give it a title. The succecsful lady will be presented with a copy.

Christmas Wines
Telephone Main 44. H. J. WOOLLACOTT, 124-126 N. Spring St.

TERRY ● TERRY ● TERRY ● TERRY
311 West Second Street Near Broadway. Phone 1546

Terry's M. & J. Coffee, per lb.	29c	Christmas Turkeys, dressed, lb.	18c
Terry's Japan Tea, per lb.	29c	California Olives, per quart.	15c
Broken Java Coffee, per lb.	15c	3 lbs. English Walnuts, Fancy	25c
Ralston Coffee, per pkg.	17c	4 lbs. English Walnuts, Good	25c
Soda Crackers, per lb.	6c	Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	15c
Portland Ginger Snaps, per lb.	10c	Dried Prunes, per lb	6c
5 lb. Box Fancy Prunes.	65c	Dried Pears, per lb	5c
Box Fancy Table Raisins	25c	Eastern Butternuts, per lb.	12½c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	10c	Chocolate Drops, per lb.	20c
Corn Fed Turkeys dressed, per lb.	18c	Eastern Turkeys, dressed, per lb.	18c

One lb. Japan Tea to each Customer whose purchase amounts to $5.00.
TERRY ● TERRY ● TERRY ● TERRY ● TERRY

ANOTHER CUT
In IRON WAGONS and VELOCIPEDES

Iron Wagons, 9x18	72c
Iron Wagons, 10x20	80c
Iron Wagons, 11x22	90c
Iron Wagons, 12x24	$1.10
Iron Wagons, 13x26	$1.25
Iron Wagons, 13x28	$1.45
Iron Wagons, 14x30	$1.65
Velocipedes No. 1	$1.45
Velocipedes No. 2	$1.80
Velocipedes No. 3	$2.20
Velocipedes No. 4	$2.60
Velocipedes No. 5	$3.00

Grimes-Stassforth Stationery Co.,
Main Store 220 N. Spring St. Branch Store 321 S. Spring St.

J. T. Sheward
113-115 North Spring St.

We will place on sale today for a special Christmas offering,

200 Large Size Pictures,

With Frame and Glass complete. Size of the Pictures 20x24 inches. We paid for the frames alone $1.00 each, and bought over 1000 in order to get the price. We have concluded to retire from the picture business and make this special offering.

Price for the Picture, complete,
59 cents.

We will assume no risk in the delivery of the pictures. They will be delivered only at owner's risk. These pictures will sell in any art store for $2. each.

In addition to these pictures we are closing out certain lines of goods in small lots for less than cost. We believe the new year will usher in a very large increase in business. In order to sell all odd lots we will make special prices to close.

Canes, 15c each. Nearly 1000 still on hand.

Large lots of inexpensive goods for presents—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

On the Second Floor we are making big reductions on Cloaks, Capes and Suits. Come and take a look. The prices are an inducement.

Newberry's.
Is There Anything in Our Line You Need for Christmas?

Choice Fard Dates, per lb	15c
Cream Chocolate Tablets, each	5c
Vanilla Chocolate Wafers, each	5 and 10c
Assorted Crystallized Fruit, ½ lb	25c
Assorted Crystalized Fruit, 1 lb	45c
Assorted Crystalized Fruit, 2 lbs	85c
Crystalized Cherries, ½ lb	25c
Crystalized Cherries, 1 lb	50c
Fancy French Prunes, 5-lb boxes	65c
Fancy Evaporated Pears, 10-lb boxes	$1.60

Owing to the rush at Christmas time we will keep our store open until 9 o'clock. Wednesday and Thursday evenings.
216 and 218 SOUTH SPRING STREET.
BRANCH STORE EAST SIDE, 741 Pasadena Ave.

EAT WELL AND BE MERRY
Bishop's Fine Cakes and Crackers will further the joy of your Christmas.
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Princess Soda Crackers.

Cass & Smurr Stove Co
314 & 316 South Spring St —
Hot Air Furnaces.

Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns.
The only complete line in the city. Another new invoice received this morning. All purchases cheerfully exchanged after Christmas.
Lowman's
131 S. SPRING ST

Drink Coronado Water. It is the Purest.
Sold in 10 gallon tanks, siphons and bottles. Call at 204 S. Spring St., Wilcox Bl'k, and get a drink free.
Telephone 1204 W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

Consumption Positively Cured.
Consultation free at the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

IT PAYS TO DEAL AT
Diamond Bros.
The new Dry Goods Store, N.E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

CITY BRIEFS.

Holiday furnishing goods ought to interest you. Can't we show you our stock of strictly up-to-date hats, neckties, suspenders, gloves, etc., etc., before you make any purchases in this line? It's the height of presumption to buy your outfit without having had a complete view of the winter styles. It's a full course at the college of styles to examine Desmond's goods. He is showing a toute ensemble of the winter novelties in this assortment: there is nothing omitted, nothing superfluous, and everything is in his store that good taste and fashion prescribe. You can't afford to be incorrect in this department of your wardrobe, and you'll be decidedly out of gear if Desmond does not provide you with the correct things in hats, shirts, collars, cuffs and ties. See his special Xmas window this week, at No. 141 South Spring street, in the Bryson Block.

Don't go posthaste into the making of your purchases for Christmas until you have seen Desmond's stock of hats and men's furnishings. If you do, you'll regret it. You'll lose money by it. You'll miss the supreme satisfaction which a gilt-edged purchase always affords. It's like making a 16-per-cent. investment to buy his goods on his terms. He never can afford you a finer stock. His prices couldn't be pinched into smaller dimensions. Desmond's superiority over all competitors is too plain to be overlooked. Make a bee line for his store, No. 141 South Spring street, in the Bryson Block.

Those who contemplate buying shoes or slippers for Christmas should not fail to pay a visit to the Queen Shoe store, Nos. 162 and 164 North Main street. This emporium offers such inducements at this particular time that the buyer can be easily satisfied. A handsome bisque doll or a musical popgun given away with every purchase of $2 or more.

Christmas turkeys, fine, fat, corn-fed California turkeys at Haniman Fish Co.'s, Mott Market, 129 to 133 South Main street. Fresh eastern oysters, 50 cents per can; bulk oysters, 60 cents per quart.

Old pianos exchanged; tuning, repairing, moving and storing, one of our specialties. 'Phone Main 585. Address No. 216-218 West Third street. Southern California Music Company.

Twenty-five per cent. reduction on price of all men's slippers and women's fancy fur-trimmed Romeos and slippers at Avery-Staub Shoe Company's, No. 255 South Broadway.

Pay a visit to the Oak Shoe Store, No. 111 West First street; there they sell shoes at eastern prices. Such a store is bound to do business.

Bring all the children to Simpson Tabernacle tonight to see Santa Claus and the mammoth pie. Unique Sunday-school Xmas entertainment.

Modern plant, modern machinery, moderate prices at the Excelsior Laundry, No. 424 South Los Angeles street; 111 West Second.

Don't forget when you want fine neckwear, gloves and suspenders that Parry, No. 303 South Broadway, can please you best.

Men's slippers and women's fancy Christmas slippers at 25 per cent. less than regular price. Avery-Staub Shoe Company.

Twenty-four and thirty-six-inch squares of drawn work, $4 to $500. Campbell's Curio store.

New lot of Mexican drawn work just in at Campbell's Curio store, No. 325 South Spring street.

Special sale of all kinds of sewing machines for the holidays, 507 South Spring.

Special fine cabinet photos, $1 to $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 South Main.

Unredeemed pledges, diamonds, etc., at No. 212 West Second street.

Mexican drawn work, at Campbell's.

See Santa Claus ad, first page.

A resident of Placentia says the postoffice at that place has not been closed as was reported.

Ah Foy was arrested yesterday by Officer Phillips on a charge of violating the garbage ordinance.

George Whalen and William Dietrich were arrested by Officer Phillips yesterday afternoon for visiting an opium den in Chinatown.

Undelivered telegrams are at the Western Union office for George Reitz, L. M. Kirk, F. E. Brown, John C. McCarthy, Charles Carleton and L. E. Whipple.

George Stenett, who works at the Tally-Ho Stables, went to the Receiving Hospital to have a finger on his left hand dressed. He cut it severely while unloading hay.

CAUGHT A PICKPOCKET.

Smooth Charles McCroan Lands in Jail.

Charles A. McCroan, a stylishly-dressed young man, is under arrest at police headquarters on a charge of grand larceny, and the police believe him to be a notorious pickpocket.

The young man was caught red-handed in a South Spring-street billiard hall last night, after an exciting chase, and the pocket-book was recovered from where he had thrown it.

Mrs. J. H. Tiejen, who lives on East Eleventh street, was wheeling a baby-carriage along Spring street about 8 o'clock last evening, when in front of Music Hall, a well-dressed fellow brushed against her, and the next moment she felt her pocketbook wrenched from her hand, and saw the fellow dart across the street.

Ex-City Jailer Louis Sieweke was close behind, and he started in pursuit of the thief, but collided with a bicyclist, and fell to the ground. He was soon on his feet and again in pursuit of the youth, who had sought refuge in the billiard room, near Second street. The fellow held the pocketbook in his hand, and Deputy Constable Palmer, who was in the place, took in the situation and grabbed him. The thief was too quick, however, and broke away. "Stop that thief," cried Palmer, and Paul Black seized him. Just as he did so the youth threw the pocketbook under a chair. Sieweke came running up and took charge of the fellow and took him to police headquarters, followed by a crowd of several hundred people. Mrs. Tiejen identified the prisoner, and also the pocketbook. The young man gave the name of George A. McCroan, and said he came from Columbus, Ga. He said he came here one week ago from San Francisco and had been following the circuits, and had been all over the United States in the last six months. His clothing was of the latest cut. He wore patent leather shoes, and sported a neck scarf of radiant hue. McCroan was made to strip to the skin and each article of clothing was subjected to a search. When Detective Bradish had finished he put the necktie with the other articles taken from the prisoner, whereat he exclaimed: "Ain't you going to let me have the tie. I'm coming up before the Judge in the morning, and I want to make a good 'front.' I don't want to look like a tramp, because I ain't one. See?" But the detective decided that there was not much logic in the thief's remarks, and he will have to face the Judge without the necktie this morning.

An Albany dispatch says a delegation of McKane's friends, headed by his blind son, George, and young daughter, waited on Gov. Morton yesterday to plead in behalf of their father.

LA FIESTA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LOS ANGELES CARNIVAL PROGRESSING.

Contracts for Floats, Emblems and Posters Awarded—The Parade Promises to Be More Splendid Than Ever Before.

The Executive Committee of La Fiesta is actively engaged in the preparation and consideration of plans to make the coming celebration an improvement over its predecessor. The committee now holds two meetings each week at which the details of the work are discussed and contracts let so that the preparations are well under way.

The contract for the construction and painting of the floats has been awarded to James Robinson, who has commenced work at Washington Gardens. The theme decided upon is the "Pageant of Flowers," and the subject gives the artist full scope in the execution, scenic effects, conception and ornamentation. It is expected that the pageant, which will take place on the evening of April 22, will surpass in beauty any previous illuminated parade.

The Executive Committee has appointed the following gentlemen to supervise the construction of the floats: Ad Petsch, chairman; C. D. Willard, J. V. Wachtel and F. W. Wood.

A. C. Way has been elected chairman of the Athletic Committee; John Alton chairman of the Chinese committee; Frank Wiggins chairman of the Committee on Street Decorations.

The design for an official emblem submitted by Cayre Groesbeck of Pasadena has been accepted by the Executive Committee, and the emblem will adorn the official paper, envelopes, buttons, etc., sent out by the management.

As a compliment to Pasadena and as a token of appreciation for the support the citizens of that city have given La Fiesta in previous years, the Executive Committee has requested the Board of Trade to suggest the names of three residents of Pasadena to act on the Floral Committee.

A resolution has been adopted asking the people of Los Angeles to coöperate with the people of Pasadena to make the Tournament of Roses a success. The floral pageant will take place at Pasadena on New Year's day.

The Los Angeles Lithographic Company has been awarded the contract for the printing of 10,000 posters of La Fiesta. As soon as finished the attractive and artistic advertising sheet will be distributed throughout California and the principal cities in the East.

ALUMINUM WARE

Makes good and acceptable Christmas gifts. Pittsburgh Aluminum Company, No. 215 West Third street.

SUNSET LIMITED

In its matchless magnificence. East-bound every Sunday and Wednesday. No extra charge.

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

A LOVELY BOX FREE ....WITH.... LOUMAXE GLOVES.

With each pair of our famous Loumaxe kid gloves we will give a beautiful hand-painted, celluloid GLOVE BOX FREE.

Our "Loumaxe" is the finest Kid Glove offered for sale in this city—every pair warranted.

THE UNIQUE, The Glove House, 247 S. SPRING STREET.

Thin-haired People

Made happy with WEBB'S RUM AND QUININE HAIR TONIC.

It produces a thick, natural growth and cures dandruff.

...Hair Cuts...

Modene....85c
Eau de Quinine, 35c and..65c
Barker's Hirsutes....85c
Carboline....85c
Parker's Hair Balsam....40c
Ayer's Hair Vigor....65c
Hall's Hair Renewer....65c

Everything at Cut Rates.

GET YOUR DRUGS AT Boswell & Noyes Drug Co. Bradbury Block.

FUR GARMENTS MADE OVER.

Re-dyed and repaired as good as new, by our own Furrier. First-class work guaranteed. Fine dressmaking our specialty

Mosgrove's 119 South Spring St.

Licensed to Wed.

George B. Hunnicutt, a native of Iowa, aged 24, and Ira E. Hunt, native of Ohio, aged 19; both residents of Whittier.

Treve M. Gibson, native of Missouri, aged 27, resident of Kaslo, B. C., and Elizabeth A. Roberts, native of Michigan, aged 23; resident of Pasadena.

Harry Stansfield, native of England, aged 40, resident of Sonora, Cal., and Ida May Leach, native of Pennsylvania, resident of Covina.

DEATH RECORD.

DAVIS—At Hotel Menlo, this city, Monday, December 21, 1896, at 4:40 p.m., Mrs. Harriet F. Davis, mother of William H. and Charles Davis, and of Mrs. Martin Levering. Funeral notice later.

HASTINGS—At Pasadena, December 21, 1896, Anna B., wife of the late George W. Hastings. Funeral notice later.

WATKINS—In this city, December 20, Mrs. May Watkins, beloved wife of H. Watkins, a native of Canada, aged 29 years.

Funeral Tuesday, December 22, at 2:30 p.m., from the parlors of Booth & Boylson, No. 256 South Main street. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Memorial services will be held in the Blue Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, Wednesday evening, December 23, 1896, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, in commemoration of the deceased members of other jurisdictions who have passed from our midst during the past year.

These services will be held under the direction of the Masonic Board of Relief, and all Master Masons in good standing, together with members of the O.E.S., are cordially invited to be present. A good programme has been provided, and an appropriate address will be delivered.

By order of the Board.

C. W. BLAKE, Secretary.

BOOTH & BOYLSON, cut-rate undertakers, 256 South Main street; funerals at one-third former cost; hearses free of charge.

To Cure Cold in OneDay

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

Don't Miss It.

The most for the least money at.........

BURGER'S.

Christmas Sale Extraordinary.

Never such Holiday inducements offered before.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

No store in the world is prepared to do it more satisfactorily or more economically. We name unquestionably the Lowest Prices ever quoted. Don't fail to compare with all others. Our entire stock is marked at a scale of low prices to please holiday shoppers.

Remember the Place,

BURGER

The Cut-Rate Jeweler,

321 S. SPRING ST.

Opp. Owl Drug Store.

Walking Hats 48c.

A very rare offer even for this lowest of low price-making house: nobby ones too that you double our asking in any other store in town.

Send for one by mail.

MARVEL Cut Rate MILLINERY CO.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

Double Store.

Good Luck.

To Change His Goods to Cash an Importer hands us

18 FRENCH PATTERN HATS

At Just Half Price. We sell them at

$3.00 and $5.00

We match these hats against any $10 hats between here and New York.

H. Hoffman,

Popular Price Millinery 240 S. Spring St.

Half Price Millinery.

For one week a large and elegant stock of staple and fancy Millinery, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hats, Velvets, etc., all to be sold at ½ price. Don't miss this opportunity of getting $2.00 worth of goods for $1.00.

Remember the Place.

Moffatt Millinery,

329 S. SPRING ST.

Greater Peoples Store

127-129-131-133-135-137-139-141-143 NORTH SPRING ST.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS

OLD SANTA CLAUS SENDS GREETING TO ALL CHILDREN—YOUNG AND OLD—HE ALSO SENDS THIS MESSAGE:

"Meet Me at the People's Store."

If you don't know exactly what to buy, this is the place to come. The goods are so displayed that you can walk through the store and see at a glance a thousand economical suggestions. Come in the morning if you can.

Christmas Slippers.

Here is a wide field for selection—perhaps two dozen kinds you might select for gifts, and every pair of value—useful. We don't think any store in town shows such a variety—none quotes such low prices.

Infants' Kid Moccasins, 75c kinds; for 45c
Misses' Felt Slippers, with felt soles, $1.25 kinds, for 95c
Ladies' Quilted Satin Toilet Slippers; regular $1.50 quality 95c
Children's Felt Slippers, in red and blue; $1.25 kinds, for $1.00
Ladies' Dongola Kid, one strap, Bow Slippers, for $1.35
Men's Dongola Kid Slippers, regular $2.00 kinds, for $1.45
Ladies' Felt Nullifiers, fur trimmed; $2.50 kinds $1.95
Men's Felt Slippers, hand-sewed soles; real $2.50 kinds, for $2.00
Men's Patent Leather Dancing Slipper, $3.00 kinds, for $2.65
Men's Russian Calf Nullifiers, regular $3.00 kinds, for $2.65
Men's Genuine Sealskin Slippers, finest $4.00 kinds, for $3.00
Ladies' Satin One Strap Slippers, $4.00 kinds, for $3.35

Leather Goods.

Hundreds of little useful remembrances that will make many a heart glad on next Friday, and at prices that all can afford.

Ladies' Combination Purse and Card Cases, at 25c
Ladies' Combination Purse and Card Case, sterling silver mountings, at 50c
Ladies' Combination Pocket Books with sterling silver corners, at 75c
Ladies' Shopping Bags, black leather, heavy farmer satin lining, at 75c
Ladies' Shopping Bags in tan leather, beautifully carved $1.00

Christmas Jewelry.

Remembrances of lasting beauty in prices and styles to suit all tastes. Every piece is a gem in itself. Make a choosing.

Ladies' Stick Pins, with fancy stone settings, at 25c
An elegant line of Hat Pins, with elaborate stone settings, at 50c
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings with very pretty stone settings, for $1.25

Christmas Handkerchiefs.

Perhaps the most given article for Christmas. Very useful, sensible gifts, anyway. We have exceeded all previous efforts in gathering our stock of "gift" handkerchiefs this season, for we have a larger variety, and we know we're quoting lower prices than usual—lower than others.

Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs with pretty scalloped edges; now for 8⅓c
Ladies' Lawn Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, for only 10c
Elegant line of Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, openwork borders, scalloped edges 12½c
Ladies' Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped and Irish point borders 15c
Lawn and Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish point and dainty scalloped edges 25c
Children's Xmas Handkerchiefs, 3 in fancy box, for 25c
Ladies' Silk Hemstitched, Spanish drawn work Handkerchiefs 25c
Children's white and colored Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c
Children's Colored Border Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, 3 in fancy box, for 35c
Ladies' Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs with pretty lace corner, 6 in fancy box, for 50c
Ladies' Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, with embroidered initial, 3 for 50c
Ladies' Fine Silk Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered, at 50c
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 in fancy box, for $1.50

Feather Goods.

Hunt where you will, the assortments cannot compare with this. Elegant taste and holiday economy go hand in hand in this department.

Black Coque Feather Boas, 18 inches long, small, soft feathers 75c
Colored Coque Feather Collarettes, 18 inches long, $1.75 kind $1.25
Coque Feather Boas, 48 in. long, swell $2.50 kind; for $1.50
Real Ostrich Feather Collarettes, 18 inches long, closed curled $2.50
Feather Collarettes, 18 inches long, silk finish, rich luster $3.50
18-inch real Ostrich Feather Collarettes, pink, blue, maize, white, and black $5.00

Christmas Gloves.

Nothing you could give would be more appreciated than some of these. We furnish glove orders which will be honored at any time. With every three pairs of the following we give a handsome white and silver glove box free.

Ladies' extra grade Kid Gloves, 4-button, 2-clasp or 5-hook; pair $1.00
Ladies' 2-clasp Pique Derby Gloves, the pair $1.25
Ladies' 4-button Perrin's Kid Gloves, pair $1.50

Extra fine quality White Suede Gloves for evening wear—
8-button length for $1.50
12-button length for 1.75
16-button length for 2.00
20-button length for 2.50

Every pair warranted and fitted.

Holiday Hosiery.

Useful and stylish in the extreme. A present of these cannot fail to please.

Ladies' good, fast black stockings, Richelieu ribbed, double heels and toes 95c
Ladies fine hosiery, dyed by Hermsdorf, 35c grade; at 6 pairs in a box for $1.43
Ladies' Silk Finished, fast black Hose, regular 40c grade, at 6 pairs in box for $1.75

Men's Furnishings.

Select him a gift from these great assortments of stylish kinds, and you are sure to strike his fancy.

Men's colored-border hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 25c
Sterling silver dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons 25c
Men's colored-border Silk Handkerchiefs 25c
Men's pearl button separable Shirt Studs, for 50c
Men's best quality Brocaded Silk Mufflers, many colors; for $1.00
Men's stone gray and jet black Fedora Hats; for $1.15
Latest shape Dunlap and Knox Block Stiff Hats; for $1.15
Men's fine Kid Gloves, best grade, fleece lined; for $1.50

Toilet Articles.

Make your gift selections here, and you are sure to make them right. The most elegant toilet ideas ever exhibited on the Coast.

Pretty Atomizers for 25c
Genuine Cut Glass Atomizer for $1.50
Gentlemen's Pocket Comb, silver trimmed 50c
Celluloid Hair Brushes .... 75c to $3.25
Large French Plate Mirrors, silverine frame 50c
Bristle Hair Brush, mirror back $1.00
Silver-Mounted Brush and Comb $2.00
Filigree Whisky Flasks 65c
Fancy 4 oz. bottle of Cologne for 50c
Triplicate Mirrors .... $3.00 to $15.00
Cut-Glass Bottles Perfume .... 10c to $8.50

Toys—Toys—Toys.

We don't think any store in town shows the variety we do—we know it. Everything ever made in the way of toys is here, and Santa Claus himself is here every afternoon and evening. Bring the children along with you.

$1 Parchesi now for 75c
$1 Halma now for 75c
$3.50 Crokinola now for $2.75
$2.50 Archarena now for $1.95
$1.50 Disco now for $1.00
$1.25 Log Cabin to White House for $1.00
$1.25 Chivalry now for $1.00
$1.50 Boob now for $1.00
$1 Crazy Traveler now for 75c
Mariner's Compass, 9x18 inches 50c
Tower of Babel, 9x18 inches 50c
Ten Up or Rainbow Backgammon 50c
$1.25 Game of Travel now for $1.00
$1 Kilkenny Cats now for 50c
$1 Migration now for 50c
$1.25 Basilinda now for 50c
$1.20 Innocence Abroad now for 75c
$1 Chuba now for 50c
65c Christ Before Pilate now for 25c
$2 Trip Trap now for $1.00
75c Kakeka now for 50c
75c Bamboozle now for 50c
India now for 50c
Errand Boy now for 25c
Yacht Race now for 25c
Steeple Chase now for 25c
Doll Buggies upholstered in cretonne 35c
Large Doll Buggies, seat, parasol $1.00
Large Wicker Doll Buggies, with wire wheels, steel springs and parasol $1.85
Same as above, white enameled and finely upholstered, for only $3.50
Elmwood Doll Trunks, with hat box and other conveniences $2.50
Kid Bisque Head Dolls, with pretty faces and hair in ringlets 25c
Others with French jointed arms and legs and flowing hair; up to $5.00
Doll Buggies, very pretty, 35c; others up to $10.00
Jointed Dolls with Curls, real hair, parted hair and long curls; all the way from 50c to $20.00
Doll's Trunk, with tray, lock, key 50c
Steam Launches, perfect propellers, will run in water; up from 50c
Wagon load of blocks in hard wood and different patterns; each, 15c to $1.00
Steam Engines, all styles, horizontal walking beam, upright with eccentrics, governors and safety valves; they will run all kinds of toy machinery; 50c to $10.00
Gas Engines, perfect machines that can be attached to any gas jet; $7.50 to $25
Hot Air Engines, something new, a perfect working model, no steam.
Iron Wagons with steel wheels 70c
Drums and Sticks 25c
Drums with calf heads $1.25

Christmas Umbrellas.

We are offering these greatly under price, affording you a splendid opportunity for gift buying. What man or woman wouldn't be "tickled to death" on the receipt of an umbrella—a fine gift.

26-inch Paragon Frame, Gloria Silk Umbrellas, $1.75 kind, for $1.47
Ladies' Extra Quality Silk Serge Umbrellas, $3.50 quality, for $2.85
Ladies' Silk Serge Umbrellas, $4.75 kinds, for $4.00

SIEGEL'S HOLIDAY SALE

Offers that make gift buying especially attractive for Holiday Shoppers.

Handkerchiefs

For gentlemen. Hemstitched silk with silk embroidered initials. Now for only 25c

Derby and Fedora Hats.

50c Fancy Embroidered Web Suspenders; now for only.... 35c

75c Fancy Embroidered Web Suspenders; now for only.... 50c

Canes And Umbrellas.

Neckwear.

75c Tecks, Clubs, Bows and flaring end 4-in-hands. Now for only 50c

Under Nadeau Hotel.

Don't Forget

STUDEBAKER'S

When you are looking for that new buggy for your wife's Christmas Present. Phaetons, Traps, Surreys, Extension Top Carriages, Cabriolets, Spider Phaetons of latest pattern and best quality.

Carts, Buggies and Surries for Shetland Ponies.

Genuine Stivers Road Wagons, Concord Road Wagons, Business and Top Delivery Wagons, new designs, all our own make.

200 and 202 N. Los Angeles St.

Everything on Wheels

Vehicles, Bicycles and Harness,

(Wagons Built to Order.)

HAWLEY, KING & CO.,

Cor. Broadway & 5th Sts.

ANDERSON'S Kalmosal

Warranted Cure for Headache, Cold and La Grippe.

SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring St.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, Commercial Street.

Kabo Corsets Have No Brass Eyelets.

Kabo Corsets wear the best, fit the best and every line is a line of beauty. Made in long, extra long, extreme long waists. For sale by all leading retailers. Made by

CHICAGO CORSET CO., CHICAGO. NEW YORK

JUST RECEIVED!

The Latest Styles in all Colors of Fine Cheviot Suitings!

Made to Order from....$17.50 Up
Fine Clay Worsted from....$20.00 Up
Stylish Trousering from....$4 to $8

AT JOE POHEIM'S

The largest Direct Importer of Woolens and Tailoring Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

XMAS WHEELS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Strong Wheels at WEAK PRICES.

Prices, $25, $35, $40.

BURKE BROS., 456 S. Spring St.

ONE BOTTLE CURES M'Burney's Kidney And BLADDER CURE.

Price $1.25. All Druggists

W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr, 418 S. Spring St, Los Angeles

SECOND PART. Los Angeles Daily Times Pages 9 to 14.

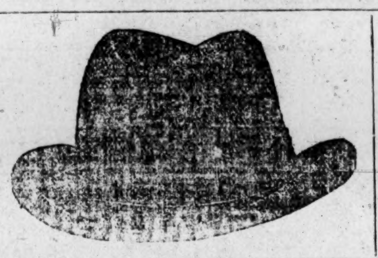
XVIth YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1896.—TWO PARTS: 14 PAGES. PRICE 3 CENTS

KREITER & MARSH.

Parry Shirt Company.

Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

120 South Spring Street.



120 South Spring Street.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Men's Hosiery, Studs, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Gloves, Smoking Jackets, Fancy Vests, Full-dress Protectors, Umbrellas, Canes, Fancy Suspenders.

WE ARE SELLING A 50c SUSPENDER FOR 25c.

Big cut in Neckwear 50c and 75c Neckwear.........35c
3 for.........$1.00

120 South Spring St.

ELECTRIC LIGHT HAT SIGN IN FRONT OF STORE.

No Branch Store Being Opened by Us.

Parry Shirt Company.

Home Products Exhibition Opens Jan. 16.

Our System

Of importing direct Fine Kid Gloves enables us to name lower prices than ever before. The first of each month brings new shipments from the best foreign makers, thus the gloves found here are always new, fresh and thoroughly up to date; sizes and colors always complete and the embroideries perfect. THESE FOR CHRISTMAS:

$1.00	Famous "Ville de Paris" French Kid Gloves, good $1.50 value	$1.00
$1.00	Ladies' 2-clasp Dogskin Gloves, embroidered backs	$1.00
$1.00	Misses' and Boys' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors	$1.00
$1.25	Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, in ox blood and delft blue	$1.00
$1.50	Ladies' 3-clasp Reynier Gloves, three rows of embroidery	$1.50
$1.50	Ladies' 4-button Reynier Gloves, in latest French colorings	$1.50

Ville de Paris 221 and 223 South Broadway.

Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House. OPEN EVENINGS.

Holiday Goods.

Allen's Furniture Closing-Out Sale.

332-334 South Spring Street.

BANNING COMPANY.

COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.

Just received several thousand tons selected S. F. Wellington Coal and are selling at lowest market price. Stock up for the winter.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 36 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist, 222 North Main St., Los Angeles. Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

FOR Poland Rock Water Address F. L. SMITH, 600 S. Broadway Tel. 9??

THE FIGHT IS ON.

PUBLIC HEARINGS BEGIN BEFORE THE HARBOR BOARD.

E. L. Corthell Makes the Opening Address for Santa Monica—Arguments in Its Favor.

HOOD ACTS AS SLAVE DRIVER.

EX-SENATOR COLE GETS A SLAP IN THE FACE.

Huntington's Engineer Relates the Story of One of His Professional Failures—Hearing Will Be Resumed Today.

The public hearings before the Harbor Board opened yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce. The assembly-room was well filled. Many members of the Free Harbor League were present, and Santa Monica was represented by a large delegation of shop-keepers and property-owners, whose disinterested testimony will doubtless be required by Engineer Hood before the hearing is concluded.

Huntington's advocates occupied all of the three hours' session. Engineer Corthell made the opening address, presenting the familiar arguments that have been manufactured in behalf of Santa Monica. Hood, who is acting as slave-driver for Uncle Collis, then called ex-Senator Call to the floor, but the old gentleman evidently forgot his cue, and after some incoherent remarks, was summarily sent to his seat. Hood then took the floor himself, and consumed the remainder of the time in describing some of his own unsuccessful attempts to construct a harbor at San Pedro, evidently resting in the conviction that the narration of his experience would prove a conclusive argument with the board.

The session began at 10 o'clock. The members of the board occupied seats upon a platform in the southwest corner of the assembly room. In the center sat the chairman, Admiral John G. Walker; on his right were A. F. Rodgers and Prof. W. H. Burr, and on his left sat George S. Morison and Richard P. Morgan. On the opposite wall were maps and charts, showing the topographical features of the rival sites, the soundings taken and the nature and slope of the ocean bottom at each place.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Admiral Walker called the meeting to order and announced that the programme agreed upon by the engineers for the two sides would be followed. Each side would be expected to present its whole case at the first hearing, and no new matter would be allowed on the arguments in rebuttal. No interruptions would be permitted and any questions must be prepared in writing and handed to the board. The admiral then called upon the Santa Monica interests to present their case, and E. L. Corthell addressed the board.

CORTHELL OPENS THE FIGHT.

Mr. Corthell said that for two days he had been considering whether it was proper or advisable, in coming before a board composed of men of his own profession, to enter into preliminary details. As a matter of personal privilege, he desired to tell of his own connection with the work. Ten years ago, an organized effort was formed to correct existing defects in legislation relating to harbor improvement and to conduct a bureau of engineers who should urge such reforms. As a result of these efforts, Senator Cullom introduced a bill in the Senate and Mr. Breckinridge introduced a similar measure in the House. Two important things were effected. One was the division of the United States into seven divisions, an engineer being placed in charge of each. The other was the adoption of the contract system now generally used in harbor work. Under this system the present work is to be done. The harbor improvements at San Diego were quoted as an illustration of the waste and inefficiency of the old system, now abandoned.

The speaker then proceeded to relate his own connection with the present harbor fight. After an incidental mention of some important undertakings in which he had been engaged, he said that in 1893 Huntington employed him to visit Santa Monica and San Pedro. In this Mr. Corthell said he discovered an opportunity to serve his country and he patriotically undertook the commission, provided it met with the approval of Senator Cullom and Mr. Blanchard. He visited the two harbor sites and made a report, which was laid before the Senate committee. During the last session of Congress Corthell was again retained by Huntington, and a petition in favor of Santa Monica was prepared and presented, with estimates and specifications. It was referred to the War Department.

The members of the board had evidently grown restless while Corthell was engaged in throwing bouquets at himself, and at this point Admiral Walker interrupted him with the reminder that the discusion was to be confined as far as possible to the merits of the two proposed sites.

ARGUMENTS FOR SANTA MONICA.

Resuming, the engineer said that he should divide his arguments into eleven heads, as follows:

1. The deep water harbor provided for in the bill is intended to be a harbor for deep draft vesels.
2. The harbor is to be one for the whole country and not for this region alone.
3. The necessity for a harbor has already been decided and is not now an issue.
4. Maritime conditions are more favorable at Santa Monica than at San Pedro.
5. The holding ground at Santa Monica is at least equal to that at San Pedro and the cost of building wharves would be less.
6. The land approaches are better because more free to all comers than at San Pedro.
7. For eight years Santa Monica has been used as a harbor and has been found satisfactory.
8. The successful use of the pier for such a length of time has proved its merit.
9. The location at Santa Monica has advantages in coast traffic wherever time is of importance.
10. Santa Monica's railroad facilities are better than San Pedro's.
11. The suitability of a detached breakwater, such as that proposed for Santa Monica, has been proven by experience.

The history of the passage of the bill appointing the Harbor Board was then briefly reviewed. The offer of the Southern Pacific to give facilities to other roads and the terms upon which it had agreed to furnish stone from its quarries, would appear from the exhibits filed with the board. The speaker insisted that the inner harbor at Wilmington had nothing to do with the question before the board, and gave his own interpretation of the discussions in Congress relative to the matter. These interpretations he had been requested by Senator Frye, the chairman of the Senate Committee, to present to the board. That committee was considering a great ocean commerce, believing that the commrce of the Pacific would ultimately equal that of the Atlantic. Frequent reference was made to the reports of the discussions in Congress. The evident purpose of Congress, according to Mr. Corthell, was to provide two harbors, one for ocean commerce and one for local traffic.

If the board should locate the harbor at San Pedro, the inner harbor at Wilmington would get nothing. The business now conducted in the inner harbor would be forced out into the San Pedro harbor, which would be most undesirable. If, on the other hand, the harbor is placed at Santa Monica, Wilmington will get the appropriation of $392,000 and may reasonably expect further provision in the future.

MARITIME FEATURES.

Santa Monica lies in an indentation of the coast line, and is twelve miles inland from a line drawn from Cape Vicente to Point Duma. San Pedro, on the contrary, lies at Point Firmin, and any breakwater built there is practically in the open ocean. This, the speaker said, gave greater natural protection to Santa Monica than to San Pedro.

The sea slope at Santa Monica, for a distance of twelve miles from shore, was said to be even and in marked contrast to the conditions at San Pedro, where the bottom falls abruptly from a point about two miles out from shore. At a point between three or four miles from shore, the fall becomes precipitous. Reference was made to a hydrographic chart showing the sea slope at each of the proposed harbor sites. As a consequence of the even fall at Santa Monica, the waves feel the effect of the shoaling bottom, and are less violent. At San Pedro the heavy swells meet no check of this kind. In support of this argument the speaker read extracts from testimony taken before the Congressional Committee on the Nicaraguan Canal, and expressions of opinion by sea captains and others.

CORTHELL'S CATALINA THEORY.

Catalina Island has been called a natural breakwater for San Pedro, but Mr. Corthell was of the opinion that the prevailing ocean swell comes in toward San Pedro on a line passing outside of the west end of the island. He admitted, however, that the heaviest ocean swells, which he said occur "only semi-occasionally," come from such a direction that they are cut off by the island. The report of Capt. Taylor, U.S.N., was read at length. Capt. Taylor formerly commanded a vessel on this Coast, and in his report spoke of Santa Monica as "unique" and well adapted to the construction of a breakwater, because of the even slope of the ocean bottom. Capt. Taylor had never seen a time when vessels could not ride at anchor in the bay, and few times when they could not lie at the wharf.

The size of ocean waves depends largely on their "fetch" or the distance that they travel. The most dreaded winds on this coast are from the southeast. According to Engineer Corthell, a southeasterly line drawn from Santa Monica barely misses Point Vicente and strikes Catalina. At San Pedro a southeasterly line meets with no interruption for several hundred miles. Therefore the fetch of the waves at the latter place is much longer and their violence much greater than at Santa Monica. Vessels frequently go ashore on the rocky point of San Pedro, driven by southeast gales.

LAND FEATURES.

At Santa Monica the topography is very high, and this has the effect of deadening winds from the seaward. Protection is also afforded by the Cahuenga Mountains to the northwest. At San Pedro the land is not sufficiently high to deaden the sea winds. The approximate height of the Cahuenga Mountains was stated as 2000 feet. It has frequently been observed that winds striking such a great barrier are deadened for some distance to windward.

The report of the former board was quoted to demonstrate that the San Pedro hill afforded no better protection from northwest winds than existed at Santa Monica.

DRIFTING SAND.

Much time was devoted to an argument that the drift of sand along the coast would shoal a protected harbor at San Pedro, if the breakwater should be made continuous. If an opening should be left at the west end, the swells would do great damage to the shipping. At Santa Monica the currents would scour out the harbor, deepening it rather than filling it in. There is a northward drift all along the coast and sand is carried in great quantities. The effect of such a littoral current was illustrated by examples both on the coast and on the great lakes. The northward current on this Coast is a prevailing one, though not always present. If a breakwater should be built out three-quarters of a mile at San Pedro, it would have the effect of moving out the entire contour of San Pedro to that distance.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The speaker then referred to the opportunities for railway facilities at the two places. He asserted that the charts and the examinations already made by the board showed that there was not suitable space for more than one road at San Pedro. At Santa Monica he considered that all needed facilities could be obtained. The physical conditions are such that "the only free harbor possible is at Santa Monica." Another advantage urged was that at Santa Monica a wharf is already built and in use. Experience has shown that at this wharf vessels can load and unload in almost any weather. As the coast trade is almost wholly with San Francisco and other northern ports, it is important to have the new harbor as far to the northward as possible, in order to save time. The saving of time would be, according to the statement of a Southern Pacific employé, nearly one day.

As to the objections urged against a detached breakwater, Mr. Corthell insisted that their utility had been proven by experience and he cited a number of instances in support of this contention.

In conclusion the engineer said that the arguments he had given would be elaborated by others who were to follow him, and they would demonstrate, if he had not already done so, that the harbor should be at Santa Monica.

When Mr. Corthell had concluded Robert Moore, one of the engineers employed in the interest of San Pedro, rose and said that he desired copies of all the documents submitted, including a letter from Senator Frye, read in part by Mr. Corthell. The latter declined to produce the letter, saying that it was a private communication.

CORTHELL'S INFERENCES.

Mr. Moore then asked what authority Mr. Corthell had for the assertion that the board of 1891 reported that the proposed harbor at San Pedro would be filled in by drifting sand. To this question Uncle Collis's engineer was obliged to reply that no such statement had been made by the board. It was merely his own inference. He admitted, also, that he did not know where Senator Frye, whom he had quoted liberally, obtained his information.

Engineer Hood was then called upon by Admiral Walker, but he said that as he could not complete his argument before the time for closing he should ask R. M. Widney to address the board. Mr. Widney was unprepared as he had expected to close the arguments, summing up the evidence that had been given. Hood had several of Huntington's men in waiting, and fell back upon ex-Senator Cole, who meekly responded to the engineer's call and took the floor.

Mr. Cole said with evident truthfulness that he was taken by surprise. However he was inspired by consideration of possible benefits to his Santa Monica property, and he toed the mark. Unluckily he had not been properly coached and he launched upon an elaborate discussion of the harbor as a purely local question. If San Pedro should be selected, Mr. Cole, with prophetic vision, foresaw the time when Los Angeles would lose its commercial supremacy in Southern California. Railroads, he said, always take a direct line and therefore the great tide of commerce from San Pedro to the East would flow through Anaheim. Los Angeles, being twenty miles out of a bee line to New York, would be sidetracked forever and its decadence would be assured.

This dismal picture of the future was interrupted by Admiral Walker, who courteously reminded the venerable speaker that the discussion must be confined to the merits of the two sites. Resuming, Mr. Cole commented upon San Pedro's exposure to the southeasterly gales, citing instances of vessels wrecked upon Point Firmin. This was dwelt upon at some length and the speaker urged Santa Monica's comparatively immunity from these storms as a strong argument in its favor.

"CIVIL" ENGINEER HOOD.

Mr. Cole's address was suddenly cut short. Hood interrupted him with the remark that the hearing was limited to three or four days, and intimated that unless he could say something to the point he could sit down. This brutal slap in the face caused a sudden hush throughout the room, but Huntington's servants are trained to display a Christian meekness and to lick the hand that beats them. The old man flushed and paled, muttered that he was through and humbly took his seat.

SOME OF HOOD'S FAILURES.

A distinct chill pervaded the atmosphere as Hood rose to address the board. But Uncle Collis's slave-driver pro tem is never abashed. With all his wonted suavity he began his argument. At some length he related his ill-success in attempting to construct a harbor at San Pedro. The difficulties proved more than he was equal to, and the undertaking was finally abandoned in disgust. Previous to this, however, the Southern Pacific acquired a right-of-way along the entire frontage as far as Port Firmin, and the Pacific Improvement Company also became the owner of an undivided seven-eighths of a large tract of land adjoining. These acquisitions gave to the Southern Pacific so much property at San Pedro that it would be quite as much of a monopoly harbor as Santa Monica.

Huntington was finally induced to select Santa Monica by the representations of the Pacific Coast line. He found that the growing Coast trade forced him to secure an ocean pier as far to the northward as possible. Hood said he was "scared" when he was first told to build the wharf at Santa Monica, but he did not then know so much about the winds and currents as he learned afterward.

The engineer commented at considerable length upon the character of the holding ground at San Pedro. These remarks proved pointless, as he concluded by saying that he would admit that in this respect San Pedro was fully equal to Santa Monica. No contention would be made upon this point.

The hour of adjournment arrived while the engineer was still speaking. He will conclude his argument this morning, and will be followed by other advocates of Huntington's interests. In addition to the employés of the Southern Pacific, some Santa Monica citizens, warranted strictly unbiased, will be put upon the stand.

THEY KNOW COLLIS.

Southern Pacific Sympathizers are Scarce in Utah.

A party of pominent mining men of Salt Lake City is stopping at the Hollenbeck and, while they are reticent about their plans, they admit that they are watching the developments of Randsburg with close attention. The party comprises James F. Woodman, the chief stockholder of the Centennial-Eureka mine at Eureka, Utah, James A. Pollock and W. B. Andrew. When seen last night at his hotel, Mr. Pollock said:

"Mr. Andrew and I may run out to Randsburg while in California, just to look at the camp, but from all accounts values there are very much inflated, owing to the first excitement. If they want to induce capital to go in there, they will have to moderate their ideas considerably. We have also heard that the character of the ores is pockety. We have some mining interests in California already, in Tulare county, but we put our supreme confidence in the mines of our own State. Utah mines have paid more regular dividends than those of any State in the Union. For example, the mines of Eureka alone have paid $1,000,000 in dividends in the last year. For the first six months of the present year the Centennial-Eureka alone paid $60,000 a month, and it is now earning more than $1000 a day. The ore runs about two ounces in gold, 100 ounces in silver, from 10 to 15 per cent. in lead and carries also a fair amount of copper. The stock is nearly all owned in Salt Lake City and we would not sell the mine for less than $3,000,000. Mr. Woodman, you may remember, was the man who developed the Emma mine, which was sold in England for $6,000,000.

When asked about the Salt Lake Railroad, Mr. Pollock said:

"Things are very quiet in that line just now, and the people who are back of the proposition are not saying much. Of course you know that the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions the other day favoring the San Pedro harbor. The people of Utah have had enough experience with Huntington's roads to teach them to fight shy of any scheme with which he is connected. You would have a long and dreary chase to find any Southern Pacific men in our country. We don't care to risk any cures with the hair of the dog that bit us."

Railway Conductors Meet.

The Order of Railway Conductors of Los Angeles, Division No. 111, held its annual meeting yesterday at McDonald's Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: Chief conductor, H. S. Kinch; assistant chief, George F. Clough; secretary, J. W. Benjamin; senior commander, J. F. Coburn; junior conductor, J. E. Hartell; inside sentinel, J. W. Morris; outside sentinel, O. A. Upson; installing officer, A. L. Kinch; delegate, W. D. Perkins; alternate, E. T. Haggin; trustees, G. H. Odell, W. E. Craig and J. B. Freet.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

HAS WON HIS FIGHT.

CITY CLERK'S "ROAR" HAS PRODUCED THE DESIRED EFFECT.

An Amended Agreement to the Garbage Contract Adopted by the Council.

DIVORCE DAY IN THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR JUDGES KEPT BUSY UNTYING KNOTS.

Jury Disagrees in the Nadeau Bill Burglary Case—How a Plumber Lost His Bill—Judge Shaw Overruled.

At the City Hall yesterday the Council adopted an amended agreement to the garbage contract, the result of the City Clerk's protest against the agreement adopted a week ago. The ordinance ordering advertised for sale of an electric street-railway franchise on Aliso street, and other streets, was adopted. A large number of bids were received by the Council.

It was divorce day at the Courthouse yesterday. Four decrees were granted and several others taken under advisement. It was also a good day for insanity cases, three examinations being held. Judge York refused to let Plumber Kavanaugh vacate his judgment. "Dr." Allen filed a motion for a new trial. The Supreme Court sent down an opinion reversing a judgment in Judge Shaw's court.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

THE CITY COUNCIL

GARBAGE CONTRACT AMENDED AS THE CLERK DESIRED.

Luckenbach's Objections Sustained by the Council and a New Agreement is Adopted—Bids Received.

City Clerk Luckenbach yesterday brought the Council and the garbage contractor to terms on the "agreement" proposition, by whih the Council, at its last session, so amended the garbage contract as to make it compulsory on all families to place their garbage in cans on the outer edge of the sidewalk before their houses.

It will be remembered that last week the City Clerk made a tremendous roar about this agreement, declining to send it to the Mayor for that official's signature, and threatening to take the matter into the courts if it was not reconsidered, or amended by the Council.

Yesterday the Council called upon the City Clerk for an explanation of his action and Luckenbach explained quite fully the why and wherefore of what he had said and done. He demonstrated that whereas the Board of Health had recommended that people be permitted to place their garbage on the sidewalk, the "agreement" which the garbage contractor had succeeded in having the Council adopt made it compulsory in all cases to place the stuff in this position, and left no obligation on the contractor's part to handle garbage not thus located.

The Council saw the point and the matter was referred to the City Clerk, City Attorney and Board of Health to draft a proper agreement, which was done in a few hours, the amended document reading as follows:

THOSE GARBAGE CANS.

"This agreement, made and entered into this 21st day of December, A. D., 1896, by and between John B. Franklin of the city of Los Angeles, party of the first part, and the city of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation, party of the second part.

"Witnesseth that, whereas on February 29, 1896, the aforesaid parties did enter into, make and execute a certain agreement in writing for the collection and cremation of garbage and the disposition of ashes in said city, as in said contract provided for, which said contract is now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city and recorded in book 3 of contracts at page 137, records of said city, to which said contract and the specifications thereunto attached reference is hereby made for further particulars, the same being made a part hereof; and,

"Whereas, the aforesaid parties are mutually desirous of making certain changes as hereinafter appearing, in said specifications and said contract;

"Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived from such changes the parties hereto do mutually covenant and agree as follows:

"That subdivision 6 of said specifications be so changed and amended that the same shall read as follows, to-wit: Where there are alleys in the rear of lots from which the garbage is to be collected the property-owners or residents shall have the privilege of placing their garbage cans upon said alleys. In places where there are no alleys as aforesaid the property-owners or residents shall have the privilege of placing their garbage cans upon the sidewalk in front of their lot.

"This section shall not be construed as making it compulsory upon the property-owners or residents to place their garbage cans upon the alleys or sidewalk, but shall leave the matter optional with the property-owners or residents, and in case of their failure to so place their garbage cans upon the alleys or sidewalks it shall be the duty of the contractor to collect said garbage in the manner provided and set forth in section 6 of the specifications for the collection and disposition of garbage, adopted by the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of January 20, 1896, and as said section 6 read before the adoption of this supplemental agreement.

"That subdivision 1 of said specifications be so amended that the hours between which all garbage shall be collected within the district described in said subdivision shall be between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. instead of between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., as the same now reads.

"It being agreed and understood that said original contract shall in all and each and every other respect remain the same, and that said changes shall be construed hereafter as though in said contract as originally executed.

"In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and the said party of the second part has, by its Council, hereunto caused to be affixed its corporate seal by its City Clerk and its corporate name to be hereunto signed by its Mayor in its behalf, the day and year first above written."

This amendment was adopted and will now be sent to the Mayor for his signature.

BIDS RECEIVED.

The following proposals were received, opened and referred to committees, as follows:

To furnish the city of Los Angeles with fire hose: The California Hardware Company, offered to furnish 3000 feet, two and one-half-inch Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company Jacket hose, at 65 cents per foot. They also offered the Maltese Cross brand carbolized rubber fire hose, two and one-half inch internal diameter, four ply, at $1 per foot, with automatic couplings complete.

The Union Hardware and Metal Company offered as follows: Three thousand feet Paragon brand fire hose, two and one-half inch internal diameter, fitted with patent hose coupling, at 80 cents per foot. They also offered 3000 feet Eureka brand fire hose, two and one-half inch internal diameter, at 90 cents per foot.

Cass & Smurr Stove Company offered as follows: Special Bay State two and three-fourths inch internal diameter, at 90 cents per foot; Bay State improved circular woven cotton rubber lined, two and one-half inch internal diameter at 80 cents per foot; Tiger improved circular woven cotton rubber-lined, two and one-half inch internal diameter, at 70 cents per foot.

Cass & Smurr Stove Company also made the following supplemental bid as follows: Owl brand rubber two and one-half inch internal diameter, at 35 cents per foot; Featherweight rubber, two and one-half inch internal diameter, at $1 per foot; Featherweight, two and one-half inch internal diameter, five ply, at $1.15 per foot.

W. C. Furrey Company proposed as follows; Two and one-half-inch Jacket fire hose of the Czar brand, at 78 cents per foot; Test brand carbolized rubber hose, four ply, at 98 cents per foot; Giant brand, at 80 cents per foot.

The Revere Rubber Company, by L. Booth & Sons, offered as follows: Mastiff Woven Jacket hose, at 80 cents per foot; Emperor Woven Jacket, at 70 cents per foot; Mastiff rubber hose at 90 cents per foot.

Hawley, King & Co., offered as follows: Jacket cotton rubber-lined fire hose, two and one-half inch internal diameter, 80 cents per foot.

The Crane Company offered as follows: Imperial Woven Jacket fire hose, two and one-half inch internal diameter, at 64 cents per foot.

Harper, Reynolds & Co. offered as follows: Two and one-half-inch Victor Jacket brand, at 80 cents per foot; two and one-half-inch Defender brand hose at 60 cents per foot; two and one-half inch, four ply, with five-ply capped end Live Oak brand carbolized rubber hose at 90 cents per foot.

The Pacific Coast Pipe Company offered two and one-half-inch XXX. Gold Seal, four ply, five-ply capped end fire hose, at 80 cents per foot. Referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners and Supply Committee.

To purchase franchise for electric street railway, along certain streets in the city of Los Angeles. The Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company offered the sum of $103 for said franchise. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

LICENSE REPORT OF THE CLERK.

City Clerk Luckenbach submitted the following report of licenses issued from his office during the past year:

"To the honorable Council of the City of Los Angeles: In accordance with the requirements and provisions of the charter of the City of Los Angeles, the undersigned herewith makes the required report in tabulated form, showing the number of licenses issued, and for what amount, during the year ending November 30, 1896.

MONTH.	Number issued.	Amount issued.	Collected by collector.	Delinquent licenses.	Total collected.	Total uncollected out of business.
December, 1895	1733	$16,924.50	$15,166.00	$ 45.00	$15,211.00	$1713.50
January, 1896	2262	15,959.00	13,405.00	385.00	13,790.00	2169.00
February	1553	15,010.00	13,008.00	122.50	13,130.50	1879.50
March	1673	15,464.50	13,260.00	89.00	13,349.00	2115.50
April	2395	16,917.00	13,754.50	253.50	14,008.00	2909.00
May	1609	16,600.00	14,497.00	177.00	14,674.00	1926.00
June	1890	14,437.50	13,703.50	99.50	13,803.00	634.50
July	2104	15,227.00	13,768.50	343.50	14,112.00	1115.00
August	1502	14,403.00	13,773.00	101.00	13,874.00	529.00
September	1570	14,991.00	14,694.00	227.50	14,321.50	669.50
October	1984	15,323.50	13,870.00	293.00	14,163.00	1160.00
November	1504	15,129.50	13,988.00	......	13,988.00	1141.50

"The City Tax and License Collector is still collecting, or attempting to collect, delinquent November licenses, consequently no report can be entered of his collections at this time, and the tabulated statement must end as above.

"The November licenses issued, as shown in this report, will not agree with the number of licenses received by the City Tax and License Collector for collection, inasmuch as a number of licenses are marked 'out of business' after having been prepared upon the books for issuance, and these bad ones, as well as good ones, are turned over in a body to the City Auditor untorn from the stubs of license books, and in turn retained by the City Auditor and not charged to the City Tax Collector.

"The undersigned, however, holds the Auditor's receipts, which are on file in his office, for the actual number of licenses issued, as appears on the stubs of the license books."

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The appeal of Mrs. S. C. Reeves in the matter of the improvement of Montreal street was denied.

Water Overseer Shafer presented to the Council the matter of changing the lines of the zanja in the Bliss tract. On motion of President Teed the matter was referred to the new Council, all work upon the project to be abandoned in the mean time.

A large number of property owners on Aliso street were present in the lobby when the question of the street railway franchise on that street came up for consideration. They filed a petition, in which the Council was asked to make the franchise contain a provision that the successful bidder be required to reimburse the property owners for the pavement on the street, which the company will use.

The matter was discussed at length and interested persons on both sides heard. At the conslusion of the argument, Councilman Savage moved that the ordinance be amended in accordance with the petition. The motion was lost, and the ordinance was adopted as presented by the City Attorney.

A message was received from the Mayor reappointing C. W. Walters, the boiler inspector whose work has during the past two years raised a howl of protest all over the city. Action in the matter by the Council was deferred until the next session of the Council. The Mayor also reappointed S. C. Gordon and G.W. Judkins to serve on the

Board of Engineers. No action was taken on the latter matter.

The Street Superintendent requested the Council to either pass a requisition for materials to alter the curb and sidewalk at First and Main street, which he had been directed to do, or let the work by contract. The matter was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The Health Officer reported recommending the construction of a sewer on Pleasant avenue from Michigan to Summit; thence west to connect with sewer on Aliso; on Ottawa street from Pearl to Georgia Bell, thence on Georgia Bell to Eleventh street; on Date street from Bouchet to near Ash street; on Hill from Court to Temple street. The report was referred to the Sewer Committee.

The contract and bond with W. L. Riley to pipe Second street from Fremont avenue to Pearl street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

On a motion made by Councilman Pessell the Street Superintendent was directed to remove the fence at Washington and Trinity streets.

The contractor who is improving Bloom street was granted an extention of sixty days' time on his contract.

Directions were given to the water company to lay a 4-inch pipe on Twenty-fifth street between Central and Harper street.

Among the petitions received was one from the Vernon Irrigation Company asking the privilege of laying pipes in the bed of the Los Angeles River, for the purpose of collecting a part of the underflow and conducting it to land south and southeast of the city, the pipes to be laid between First and Aliso streets; also a pipe from the collecting pipe in the river bed to a point near the Seventh street bridge to Santa Fé evenue. The petition was referred to the Water Supply Committee.

The commission appointed to revise the street names of the city filed a request that the City Engineer be instructed to furnish the commission with a tracing, showing all the streets in the city on a scale of 600 feet to the inch. The request was granted.

An invitation from the Board of Fire Commissioners to attend the opening of the new engine house on Hill street tomorrow was received by the Council and acepted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reports Received from the City Attorney and Engineer.

The Council did not reconvene until nearly 4 o'clock, a deal of difficulty being experienced in getting a quorum together.

The City Engineer presented several requisitions amounting to about $200, these representing the cost of analysises of the asphalt which was used on Main street. Strange to say, the Council yesterday, after having given the City Engineer explicit direction to have these analyses made, hesitated about paying the bills for the work, which were from such institutions as the State University, and elsewhere. The requisitions were referred back to the Supply Committee, but will undoubtedly be approved at the next meeting of the Council.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Finance Committee reported as follows to the Council:

"Recommend that the demand of John Clark for $542 for alleged services on the canal and reservoir ditch, be denied." Adopted.

"Recommend that the sum of $5000 be temporarily transferred from the general improvement interest and sinking fund to the outfall sewer interest and sinking fund, and that the City Auditor and City Treasurer be instructed to make such transfer." Adopted.

"Recommend that the sum of $173 be transferred from the salary fund to the Ash-street opening and widening fund, and that the City Treasurer and City Auditor be instructed to make the necessary transfer." Adopted.

"In the matter of petition No. 1121 from Ellen M. Lee, asking for a return to her of the sum of $16.25 on account of assessment on improvements on the west forty-eight feet of the east 192 feet of lot 1, block 5, of Bell's addition, when no such improvements existed at the time of making the assessment for the year 1896-97, the City Assessor having reported to this committee that the statements therein contained are correct, we recommend that the same be granted, and that upon the filing of a proper demand drawn upon the tax fund of 1896-97, the sum of $16.25 be returned to the petitioner." Adopted.

"Recommend that the communcation from Edgar Moore in reference to work on the Auditor's books be filed, as this work is already well in hand." Adopted.

"Recommend that petition from Charles E. Barnard, asking a return to him of the sum of $300 on account of saloon license paid at No. 122 West Third street for the period covering from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of December, 1896, during which time there was no saloon at such place, and the said petitioner now finding that he cannot own a saloon therein, and having paid such moneys merely for the purpose of holding the place, we recommend that the same be granted and that upon the filing of a proper demand drawn upon the salary fund, the said $300 be returned to the petitioner." Referred back to committee.

"In the matter of the report of the Board of Fire Commissioners recommending that four of the present callmen of the department be advanced to the position of hose men on the permanent force, with an increase of pay from $25 per month to $50 per month each, and also the promotion of one of the permanent men of the force to the position of captain, with advanced pay from $75 to $80 per month, be adopted, and the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance therefor." Adopted.

The Land Committee reported, recommending that petition from R. Roberts, asking for the privilege of leasing for the term of one year with the privilege to pasture on a piece of city land known as part of block 45 of Hancock's Survey, be granted and the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary lease, which report was adopted.

LEGAL MATTERS.

City Attorney Dunn's weekly report to the Council was acted upon as follows:

"In the matter of the petition of Joseph Kurtz, I would report that I have consulted with the Street Superintendent in relation thereto and he has agreed to report certain facts in relation to the same to your honorable body today. I therefore suggest that upon receipt of his communication the petition of Mr. Kurtz be referred to him." Adopted.

"In the matter of petition from Mrs. T. Polk for return of money paid for sewer connection, I would report recommending that the same be denied." Adopted.

"I return herewith petition from Arthur Cook et al., with a request that it be referred to the proper committee for investigation." Adopted.

"In the matter of the suit of Mary A. Briggs and Lillian MacGowan vs. the city to quiet title to parts of lots 4 and 9, block 8, Ord's Survey, I recommend that a disclaimer be filed, as the city has no interest in said parcels of land." Adopted.

"In the matter of petition from the Times-Mirror Company et al., regarding the case of the City vs. Shepard, I have been ready at all times to try this case and shall try it at the earliest possible time. I recommend, therefore, that the petition be filed." Adopted.

The City Engineer's report to the Council was acted upon as follows:

"Specifications for a footway on the south side of the bridge across the Los Angeles River at Main street." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Echandia street between Bridge and New Jersey streets, I would call your attention to my report of November 9, 1896, in reference to a protest from H. L. Walch et al., against the improvement of this street. This protest included that portion of Echandia street now sought to be improved, which necessitates a petition of a majority of the frontage as a condition precedent to the improvement in less than six months from the filing of said protest." Adopted.

"In accordance with petition from the University of Southern California, we present an ordinance of intention to improve Thirty-sixth street from Hough avenue to Vermont avenue, under the provisions of the bond act." Adopted.

"In accordance with petition from R. H. C. Green et al., we present an ordinance of intention to improve Central avenue from the south line of the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Company to the south boundary of the city under the provisions of the bond act." Adopted.

"In accordance with the petition from the University of Southern California et al., we present an ordinance establishing the width of sidewalk on McClintock avenue from Olive street to the south boundary of the city." Adopted.

"Ordinance of intention to improve McClintock avenue from Olive street to the south boundary of the city of Los Angeles under the provisions of the bond act." Adopted.

"Ordinance of intention to improve Pico street from San Pedro street to Hanford avenue; ordinance of intention to construct a cement walk five feet wide on Fourth street from Wall street to San Pedro street; ordinance of intention to construct a cement walk on Pico street from Maple avenue to San Pedro street; ordinance of intention to construct a cement walk on Wright street from Pico street to Sixteenth street; ordinance of intention to improve Peru street from Fourteenth street to Washington street; ordinance of intention to improve Vallejo street from Workman street to Chestnut street under the provisions of the bond act; also a diagram for sewering Stanford avenue." Adopted.

The Council adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

IT WAS DIVORCE DAY.

JUDGES BUSY ANNULLING MATRIMONIAL BONDS.

Mrs. Schryer Tells a Dire Tale of Cruelty Practiced by Her Worse Half—The Seaborg Case Continued—Several Decrees Granted.

It was divorce-case day at the Courthouse yesterday. Four decrees were granted and as many more cases were under consideration but not concluded.

The case that excited the most sympathy was that of Mrs. Sadie Schryer, who told a story of cruelty, which was corroborated by other witnesses, that showed her husband, Herman C. Schryer, to be unworthy of the name of a man, much less of husband.

Schryer is an electric-railway employé. Mrs. Schryer testified that she was married to him in 1882 and that they have five children. Her husband's treatment of her the last few years, she alleges, was most inhuman. About two years ago when she was very sick he refused to employ a nurse for her. When a physician prescribed for her, Schryer refused to have the prescriptions filled, but expressed the hope that she would die "this trip."

After suffering for three weeks without proper attention, the doctor recommended that she be sent to the County Hospital. Her husband told her to go there and die for all he cared. Once when she thought she was dying at the hospital he was telephoned for. He responded reluctantly and expressed surprise that she was still alive. He stayed but a short while and instructed the hospital attendants not to telephone for him again, as he couldn't afford to waste his time visiting her.

But she recovered in spite of his neglect and cruel treatment and returned to him. He seemed to be displeased that she did not die, and commenced to abuse her again. In October last he carried his brutality so far as to throw her off a porch and wound up by kicking and choking her. That was the last time he raised his hand against her, as she left him then for good and all.

Schryer put in no defense, so Judge Shaw granted the decree prayed for. Mrs. Schryer did not ask for the custody of her children, as she claimed to have no means of supporting them.

On the presentation of further evidence Judge Shaw granted a divorce to S R. Langworthy from his wife, A. C. Langworthy, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Clark granted a decree of divorce to Kate Kierski, from her husband, H. J. Kierski, for failure to provide.

Lydia Weirsmiller was untied from Hans Weirsmiller by Judge McKinley, on the ground of desertion.

In Department Three Robert Purvis tried to convince the court that he should be granted a decree of divorce from Henrietta E. Purvis, on the ground of desertion. The defendant did not respond. Judge York took the case under advisement.

The case of Hawkins vs. Hawkins was indefinitely continued by Judge McKinley to allow the defendant further time to recover from the "nervous shock" sustained by him in being sandbagged Saturday night a week ago.

The case of Seaborg vs. Seaborg, which promises to be replete with sensations, was called for trial in Department Six yesterday morning, but a continuance till January 11 was granted. This is the case in which a wealthy fish-canner of Ilwaco, Wash., is suing his ex-wife for the recovery of property that he gave to her before marriage.

WORTHLESS JUDGMENT.

How a Plumber Got Beaten Out of His Bill.

It is generally supposed that when the plaintiff in an action at law recovers a judgment and acknowledges satisfaction thereof, he is satisfied, but such is not always the case. Dudley Kavanaugh is a successful litigant who is very much dissatisfied, and thereby hangs a tale.

Kavanaugh is a plumber, who in the early part of the present year contracted with one W. Johnson to do some plumbing on the premises designated as No. 1312 Ingraham street. The job amounted to $93, which, according to the agreement, Johnson should have paid February 23 last. But he failed to do so, and Kavanaugh, to protect himself, filed a mechanic's lien on the property. This was in due time foreclosed. Kavanaugh obtained a judgment for the amount of his claim and the premises were sold by the Sheriff to J. C. Brown, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, for $171.90, being the amount of the judgment, costs and counsel fees.

Brown bid in the premises for his client, who now holds the certificate of sale, but it has since developed that W. Johnson was not the owner of the premises in fact. The property is assessed to W. Johnson, but the record title to the property is in the name of Arthur H. Johnson, the son of W. Johnson, who in dealing with Kavanaugh always spoke of "my house," "my lot," etc., and led Kavanaugh to believe he was the real owner.

Kavanaugh's judgment is therefore worthless, and a motion was made on his behalf in Department Three of the Superior Court, yesterday, to set aside the judgment heretofore made and to cancel the satisfaction thereof, and to allow the plaintiff to amend his complaint so as to bring in other defendants who have or claim to have some interest in the premises.

Judge York, after hearing argument on the motion, promptly denied it.

INSANITY CASES.

Colgan and Mrs. Arne Again Committed to Highland.

George C. Colgan, who was examined for insanity before Judge Van Dyke last Saturday and ordered discharged, was before His Honor again yesterday, and was this time adjudged insane and committed to Highland. Colgan was released from the asylum some time ago as cured, but again developed symptoms of insanity. His mania is of a religious nature, and he kept the people at his lodging-house awake all night by singing and talking in a loud voice. After his discharge last Saturday he continued to grow worse, and at last the police had to be called in to take charge of him. In his cell at the Police Station yesterday morning he divested himself of all his clothes and was very violent.

Tony Weyers, who imbibed a large quanity of bad whisky and stale beer last Saturday, and then imagined that a gang of negroes were after him trying to take his life, had his mental condition examined into by Drs. Wills and Mathis before Judge Van Dyke. Tony appeared to be duly sober in court, but was trembling with fear lest he should be shot from ambush. The doctors thought a large depression in his skull caused by an injury received in childhood might have something to do with his mania, but that it was more likely that bad liquor was chiefly responsible for it. They recommended that he be sent to the County Hospital for one week, and it was so ordered.

Mrs. Virginia Arne was committed to Highland by Judge Shaw on recommendation of Drs. H. G. Brainard and J. H. Davisson, and evidence by Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. J. T. Strickland and John Derrace. Mrs. Arne lived in a room in Temperance Temple, of which she was formerly superintendent. Latterly she labored under the delusion that persons were ransacking her rooms and stealing her belongings. To protect herself against imaginary thieves she armed herself with a small pistol and threatened other occupants of the building, even going so far as to shoot at Derrace.

COULD NOT AGREE.

A Jury Unable to Decide the Fate of Nadeau Bill.

A jury listened with more or less patience to the evidence and arguments in the trial of William Wilson, alias Nadeau Bill, in Department One of the Superior Court yesterday, and in the end were not able to agree.

The defendant is a yellow boy, who is charged with the burglary of J. A. Marcum's fruit and cigar store at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, on the night of November 8, the plunder consisting of several boxes of cigars.

Such persons as Nigger Bill, Hayseed, Snowball and Red, friends of Nadeau Bill, figured in the case, and the reiteration of this list of pseudonyms was too much even for the gravity of Deputy District Attorney McComas, who seldom cracks a smile when trying a case, but who furnishes abundant mirth for the habitues of the court with his drolleries.

Even the jury were kept in a jolly mood throughout the day, but that did not help them to agree. After the foreman announced that there was no hope of an agreement, the court dismissed them and let the case take its place on the calendar for re-trial.

TAYLOR IN THE TOILS.

The Tall Swearer in the Smith Divorce Case in Court.

The examination of Robert A. Taylor on the charge of perjury was begun yesterday by Justice Young. The evidence submitted by the prosecution consisted principally of a transcript of Taylor's testimony in the Smith divorce case, in the making of which the defendant is alleged to have overreached himself by at least ten feet in testifying to seeing things which it was impossible for him to see unless he was about sixteen feet tall. The case was continued till today for the hearing of further evidence.

ALLEN'S NOVEL PLEA.

The Quack Doctor Struggling to Escape State's Prison.

The case of Gay S. Allen was called for sentence yesterday morning in Department One, but the defendant's attorney succeeded in staving off the ordeal for his client yet awhile.

Allen was convicted of practicing medicine without a license a few weeks ago. But the foreman of the jury, in announcing the verdict, accidentally said, "Not guilty." Judge Smith thereupon said to the prisoner, "You are discharged." The jury, in chorus, very promptly corrected him by calling out that they intended to bring in a verdict of guilty. A new verdict was prepared and the defendant was remanded for sentence.

Defendant's counsel got hold of the original verdict, which was torn by the clerk, and yesterday morning moved to have it placed in the files of the case or restored as it was before mutilation or attempted interlineation; also to have the defendant discharged in accordance therewith. The court denied the motion.

A motion for a new trial was then made and continued till Wednesday for hearing.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Jacob Jackson Sent to Folsom for Two Years.

Jacob Jackson, a discharged United States soldier who was caught in a building where he had no business to be, and who could give no good excuse for being there, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary in the first degree yesterday and was sent to Folsom for two years by Judge Smith. Jackson gave drink as his excuse for being caught in such a compromising position. Judge Smith severely lectured him in pronouncing sentence upon him.

At the County Jail.

Arrivals at the County Jail yesterday were Manuel Lopez from Wilmington, held for making threats to kill; Francisco Ramirez, city, for assault with a deadly weapon; George Colgan and Tony Weyer, insane; Jim Hyner and J. B. Burke from San Fernando for petty larceny; James Morgan from Santa Monica and W. H. Brown, Azusa, vagrancy. Nine guests departed.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION. August Krug has filed a complaint with the County Clerk, against Marian O. Phillips and her husband, John Doe Phillips, charging them with unlawfully holding a certain stock of drugs and chemicals, valued at $500, located at Seventh and Wall streets, in what is commonly known as the Phillips drug store. Plaintiff sues for possession of the goods or the value thereof, and $50 costs.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Charles M. and George W. Stimson have commenced an action against Albert S. Blackburn and wife to foreclose a mortgage on lots 8 and 9, block B, Lattin's subdivision of the Alhambra addition tract, given as security for a promissory note for $1850.

FORECLOSURE SUIT. Charles E. Pendell has commenced an action against Ida M. Michelson and Aimar M Michelson to foreclose a mortgage on lots 1, 2, 15 and 16, block B, Norton tract, given as security for promissory notes aggregating $600.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED. Judge Shaw yesterday appointed P. A. Newmark assignee in the insolvency case of S. Pinte, with bond fixed at $600. Judge McKinley appointed W. A. Bonyng assignee for G. Dominy, and H. G. Mason for J. Humphrey, bond in each case being $100.

NEW CITIZENS. James Maxwell Boal and Alexander Hamilton Boal, natives of Great Britain, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Smith yesterday. Matthew Cooper, a native of Canada, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Shaw.

HIGUERA HELD TO ANSWER. In the Township Justice Court yesterday Secunvino Higuera was held to answer to the charge of seduction preferred by Josefa Valenzuela. Bail was fixed at $1000, which the defendant promptly furnished.

LUCHETTI ARRAIGNED. Tilio Luchetti was arraigned before Justice Young yesterday on the charge of embezzling a horse and buggy. Bail was fixed at $1000 and his examination set for Monday.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF. Judge Shaw yesterday gave judgment for plaintiff in the case of F. B. Harris against the Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company, to the amount of $385 for services rendered as superintendent.

NOTHING FOR WALTON. In the case of Jaynes vs. Conkling et al., Judge McKinley yesterday gave judgment for plaintiff, Defendant Walton to take nothing on his cross-complaint.

BURGLAR JONES. Fred L. Jones, the First National Bank burglar who turned State's evidence, was in court yesterday with counsel, but his case was continued till today, to be reset for trial.

MRS. HOGE'S ESTATE. Abbot Kinney has filed a petition for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Louise B. Hoge, who died at Great Falls, Mont., recently. Among the items enumerated as forming the estate, are a house and lot on Angeleño Heights, valued at $5000, fruit lands in Los Angeles county, worth $2500, and a note signed by D. C. Morrison for $281.75.

GUARDIANSHIP. Margaretha Weis petitions for the guardianship of Elizabeth, Victoria and Casper Weis, minor children of F. B. Weis, deceased of Downey. A considerable estate is left to the children.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Two Saloon Licenses in Danger of Being Revoked.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday William Mahoning and William McDermott were, on motion of Supervisor Woodward, notified to appear before the board December 31 to show cause, if any, why their saloon licenses should not be revoked.

On motion of Supervisor Field, the County Auditor was directed to transfer $326.37 from the improvement and sprinkling fund of the Third Supervisoral District, to the Cahuenga district's road fund.

On motion of Mr. Field the bond ($2000) of A. J. Crawford, contractor for the building of the nurses' home at the County Hospital, was approved.

The County Clerk was instructed to notify the treasurer that the $110 set aside from the Rosedale road fund to be paid to certain parties on presentation of deeds to property needed in widening Vine street, could be returned to the fund, as the deeds in question had been obtained free of charge.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

JUDGMENT IN A DAMAGE SUIT REVERSED.

Judge Shaw Alleged to Have Erred in Admitting Certain Evidence and in His Instructions to the Jury—The Court's Opinion.

The State Supreme Court has handed down an opinion reversing a judgment rendered by a jury in Judge Shaw's court some time ago, on the ground that the Judge erred in admitting evidence foreign to the question at issue, and likewise in his instructions to the jury.

The case in which the opinion is rendered is not important in itself. The action is entitled Bernabe Badostain vs. Francisco Grazide, the defendant being the appellant. The opinion, with the exception of certain omissions indicated by stars, is as follows:

Plaintiff had a verdict and judgment for an assault and battery committed on him by defendant. It was in evidence at the trial that plaintiff had been in the employ of defendant for a period of about eight months next before the said battery, during which time he had kept a horse on pasture at defendant's premises; on settlement of accounts defendant deducted from the wages due him the sum of $12 for pasturage of the horse. Plaintiff testified that when he began work for defendant he told the latter he wanted the horse pastured at his place, and defendant replied "all right;" that he (plaintiff) did not expect to pay for pasturage; that he told defendant when the latter proposed to make such deduction from his wages that it was more than the horse was worth; that thereupon defendant became enraged and struck him in the face. On behalf of defendant there was evidence that he gave to plaintiff an order or draft for the wages due him, less said charge for pasturage, which plaintiff accepted, but at the same time angrily applied to defendant an obscene and insulting epithet; that this occurred in the presence and hearing of defendant's wife and two young daughters; that the conversation between the parties was amicable until plaintiff addressed to defendant the said obscene language, and that the latter being thus incensed, struck the blow described by plaintiff and which occasioned the suit. . . .

All the evidence concerning the terms of the contract about pasturage was admitted over the objection and exception of defendant. The court instructed the jury, among other matters, that if they believed from the evidence that defendant committed a battery, "that is, wrongfully used force and violence upon the person of plaintiff, in a malicious manner, that is, in a manner that showed he intended to vex, injure or annoy him, and that plaintiff was injured and damaged thereby, then you in fixing the damages should not be confined to the actual damage sustained, but may give in addition" exemplary damages; also, that "in case of personal injuries for which a criminal action might have been brought, exemplary damages may be recovered in a civil suit."

The court erred in admitting evidence of the agreement relative to pasturing the horse—a matter long past and not requisite, as regards any proper purpose of this case, to the comprehension of things done and said at the time of the assault; the occurrence was an instance not uncommon of the settlement of an account between parties in which argument over some disputed item is followed by abuse, and that by blows; in such a case the particulars and circumstances of the contract in which are involved the merits of the disputed charge, instead of being relevant and helpful in determining the liability of either party to the other for violence then inflicted, are more likely to be a confusing and misleading element to the inquiry; the jury are apt to conceive that one party or the other is wrong in his notion of his contractual rights, and to allow this conception to influence their verdict. If it be said that evidence of an agreement to pasture the horse without charge was admissible in the present case in order to show the animus of the defendant and justify the visitation of punitive damages on him, the answer is that if he was in the wrong in demanding pay for the pasturage his wrong lay in the breach of a contract, to be redressed by an action thereon, and not confounded with the breach of an obligation of wholly different nature, viz.: to obtain from injury to the plaintiff's person. If plaintiff could rightfully give his version of the prior contract, defendant could with equal right produce proof that no such contract was made, or that it had been in some way discharged; "and thus the attention of the jury would be distracted with a multiplicity of questions and issues." . . .

There is error also in the instructions which may have enhanced the verdict. To say that "if the defendant wrongfully used force and violence upon the person of plaintiff in a malicious manner, that is, in a manner that showed he intended to vex, injure or annoy him," then the jury "in fixing the damages should not be confined to the actual damage sustained," but might give exemplary damages in addition thereto—was to say in effect that if a battery was committed at all the jury should award punitory damages; for it is hard to conceive of any battery intentionally committed which does not involve the intent on the part of the assailant to vex, injure, or annoy the person assailed. In cases like the present, "the law, in tenderness to human frailties, distinguishes between an act done deliberately and an act proceeding from sudden heat." . . .

Defendant was liable criminally for the breach of public order, but whether he was liable to plaintiff in exemplary damages depended upon the strength and cogency of the mitigating circumstances in evidence tending in some measure to palliate such violation; and this is a matter for the jury. The judgment and order should be reversed.

BRITT, C.

We concur: HAYNES, C.
BELCHER, C.

For the reasons given in the foregoing opinion the judgment and order are reversed.

M'FARLAND, J.
TEMPLE, J.
HENSHAW, J.

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ONE THING NEEDED.

BISHOP MONTGOMERY SAYS RELIGION IS ALL.

Los Angeles Theater Crowded to Hear the Catholic Speaker Lecture on American Citizenship.

FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT.

WITHOUT RELIGION THE GLORY OF COUNTRY WILL VANISH.

A Plea Entered for the Right of the Catholic to Educate His Children in Parochial Schools.

In point of numbers, intelligence and cosmopolitan make-up, the audience that gathered in the Los Angeles Theater to listen to Bishop Montgomery lecture upon the theme of "American Citizenship," was a notable one.

The house was filled to overflowing by 8 o'clock, and after that hour even standing-room was not obtainable. Seats in the boxes were occupied by various Catholic fathers, by H. W. Hellman and his family, by Rev. S. A. Thomson, ex-Mayor Workman and other prominent citizens.

Bishop Montgomery occupied the center of the stage, and seated about him were Father Adam and members of the St. Vincent's College faculty. John F. Francis acted as chairman of the meeting, introducing the speaker of the evening in a few words indicative of the pleasure felt by him in the performance of the office.

Bishop Montgomery, upon being introduced by Mr. Francis, adverted briefly to the aims and objects of the American Truth Society, under whose auspices the lecture of the evening was given. The lecture was explained to be one of a series, which the society proposes to give in this city, the object of the series being the dissemination and inculcation of Catholic truth.

"The lectures will not be controversial in tone," said the bishop, "as I do not believe in controversy. There will not be one word uttered to offend any, that not being our purpose. We ask simply to be heard regarding what we are. Common sense, then, would keep us from saying that which would injure or hurt any one." Reference was made by the bishop to his predecessor, Bishop Mora's method of talking to the people, he not even using the term "Protestant" in speaking of those not Catholics. That is the spirit in which the lecture course will be carried on, Bishop Montgomery declared.

"I propose speaking this evening," said the lecturer, "upon the subject of "American Citizenship," the latter now being simply the carrying out of our Constitution's object. Therefore, the idea that underlies the Constitution will be treated of in its relation to the life of a man. All documents like the Constitution are concise as may be compatible with clearness, and the spirit of the document hence has to be drawn out by the interpretation given it by the courts. I intend to use the word spirit in a higher sense—in the sense of life or soul. Just as soul is spoken of as that which animates the body."

Bishop Montgomery eulogized the Constitution as an epoch-making document, a grand instrument, but valueless without the spirit of its words being understood. The spirit of the Constitution is religion. That is its basis. Not the Catholic religion as such, though I believe that the Catholic religion is that established by Jesus Christ. If I didn't believe that, I'd quit it. But I don't use the word religion in that sense. I shall use the words skeptic and infidel, but merely to designate a class. The infidel may claim that as religion is the spirit of the Constitution he is discorded from enjoying its benefits. Not so. Skeptics have rights, natural rights, to their opinions and beliefs, and the Catholic church stands today, as ever, for freedom of conscience. Each man must render an account to God for his religious belief; not to me or to you, but to God. An infidel may be better than so-called Christians in that he is better than his principles, which are very bad, while the Christian is not so good as his own principles. An infidel, however, while he may be honest, is not taught honesty by his principles.

"Now, to the Constitution," continued the bishop.

"That document guarantees the right to differ. We always have, we always will differ, but we all believe in our country and its institutions, and our Constitution is our motto to which we cling though all else goes. We should seek to dwell not upon our differences, but upon that upon which we can agree. That is the Constitution."

The history of the Constitution was briefly given by the speaker, he declaring that it came primarliy from the sentiment that the inalienable rights of man are as declared in the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution is intended to guarantee each man these rights. What is the relation of religion to citizenship? If the spirit of the Constitution is religious, then, proper citizenship, the carrying out of the Constitution's ideas, must have an intimate relation to religion. The ablest writers have always said that religon is the foundation of government. This matter has been, of late years, obscured by the discussion of the separation of church and state. That separation is right, but the separation of religion and state is wrong, and once effected this government ceases to be that which our forefathers founded. Infidelity is growing, and it will be what wrecks the government, if it ever goes to pieces. An infidel may be honest, but his undermining of the government is none the less pernicious. Ingersoll is the worst enemy of the government that exists in this country, for he undermines the government in attempting to undermine religion.

Partisanship is to be denounced, but while bad, party policies may cure themselves. The country will not be wrecked by any party. Even if administrations were in error, their honesty, if they had it, would cause them to reverse their policy. But if they did not have that honesty, what then? Ah, that's where infidelity's doing away with honesty, comes in. All political questions are mere side issues compared with that principle which underlies the Constitution—the principle of religion.

The bishop proceeded to quote infidel authorities to prove that religion is indispensable to proper citizenship and the safety of any nation, Voltaire and Hume being among those referred to. If the Constitution has not religion for its basis, then it has no basis. That is the logical outcome of infidelistic reasoning carried to its conclusion. Impartial and able historians have paid tribute to religious forces as having been that which preserved the civilization of Europe duringt he dark ages.

George Washington, in his farewell address, given after two terms as President, when he was mature in experience, and speaking as one making his last will and testament, said that religion and morality are the habits most likely to lead to political prosperity. If no sense of religious obligations prevails in the hearts of men, where is the possibility of securing to men the rights promised in the Constitution and referred to in the Declaration of Independence?

The palladium of our liberties and our national life is an honest ballot, judge and jury, and infidelity doesn't make these articles. This government is non-sectarian, but depends upon religion for its life. Washington knew it. He founded a government nonsectarian; that, is, having, no religion, teaching none, but depending altogether upon religion for its support. How were men to be taught that religion? Each denomination taught its own faith and continues to do so. But there is no such thing as a non-sectarian religion any more than there is a dry rain. And the religion of the government is the conscience formed by all these religions. This is a government of the people. We elect our officials at the polls. But once elected they are beyond our control. Without that honesty which is the offspring of religion, how are your interests then to be protected? Religion is the basis of this thing. How are you going to get it in a non-sectarian government? Washington struggled with the question of securing the honesty of a people which would guarantee an honest judge, jury and ballot. The solution was thought to have been found in the scheme of non-sectarian education. A denomination should educate its own children, when able to do so, and when not able they should be educated at the State's expense. Paternalism in the government is to be deplored. It tends to destroy the independence of the nation's men. Parents, when able, should educate their children, even as they clothe and feed them. The bishop believed in the public-school system, but that system would never bring to pass what Washington desired should exist in this country. Washington was foolish enough to believe that the country was safe in the hands of any denomination, though recognizing none.

"The right of the infidel to teach his children his ideas has been conceded, and the right of the Catholic follows. How can this be done in other than parochial or private school? It cannot be. Again referring to other denominations, I say that every one of these is a tower of strength in the attainment of a conscience in national life.

"There is a growing difficulty in this country that religion alone will settle—the strained relation between classes—between labor and capital. We must face this question. There is an understanding, a feeling that capital has advantages that labor cannot have before the law. There is a reason for this feeling. The thing cannot be righted by a revolution, but rather by legislation. And at the bottom of all legislation is the ballot and the primary, and there again is the question of honesty, and back of that, religion. Get it what way you can, but get it you must—religion. The bond of union between labor and capital is honesty of purpose. As to the ballot, I would restrict rather than extend it, cutting off mercenary men in politics and filling their places with good women. In that event woman would probably become a majority. But we can all unite upon the principles found in the Constitution, use Washington's utterances as text books, and then work together for a common result. We have the right to differ on trivial topics, but on these important matters let us unite shoulder to shoulder to attain the end desired by all."

EAGLESON & CO'S.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

.........FINE.........

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GOODS

—AT—

POPULAR

PRICES

Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers,
Night Robes,
Dress Shirts,
Fancy Shirts,
Suspenders,
Neck Dress,
Underwear,
Gloves,
Pajama Suits, etc.

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112 S. Spring Street.,

LOS ANGELES.

Articles Most Desired and Appreciated by Gentlemen as Xmas Gifts:

Neckwear, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Reefers.

Parry

303 S. BROADWAY.

Will take pleasure in showing the newest and choicest selection.

Christmas Music Cabinets and Toilet Tables

The very elegance and usefulness of a Music Cabinet suggests it as the proper gift for a lady of musical tastes. One lends a finish to any parlor, which is indeed desirable. We show them in hand-polished Mahogany finish at $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and on up to the solid wood Cabinets with inlaid pearl and trimmed handles at $35.00. Other examples of Cabinets in Vernis-Martin.

A Lady's Toilet Table would not be amiss. Our exhibits include them in Oak, Birch, Maple and Mahogany in prices ranging $7.50, $10 and upward. They include every toilet convenience and each table is mounted with a handsome beveled mirror. You would do well to select one of these.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

225-227-229 South Broadway.

Gift Suggestions

This whole store is overflowing with "Gift" Things—every one useful and practical. Every price is made with the idea of closing out our Main Street Retail Department. Make an economical selection.

10c Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for 20 cents.

15c Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for 30 cents.

25c Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for 50 cents.

50c Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for $1.00

75c Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for $1.50.

$1.00 Bargain Tables — Articles that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for $2.00.

Special attention is commanded by the wonderful display in our Art Room, Silverware, Chinaware, Glassware, Cutlery.

Crystal Palace 138-140-142 South Main St. Crystal Palace

Retailing Toys

At Wholesale Prices.

The only wholesale dealers in Toys in Southern California who supply fully three-fourths of all the toy houses in Southern California and Arizona.

New Goods, Fresh Goods,

at Prices Fully 25 per cent. Lower than the so-called special prices of firms driven out of the business. Remember that we are selling out

Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Goods.

Both lines must be sold out before January 1st, and you can have them at practically your own prices.

LAZARUS & MELZER,

209 & 211 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Famous

$20 Suit, made to order,

Beats

Our imitators of the day. See our new selection and be convinced.

134 S. Spring St.

All garments made on the premises.

A NEW GIFT BOOK

Containing lessons in Chinese Anatomy, Herbal Remedies and the Causes and Origin of Diseases, also 100 Testimonials from the patrons of Dr. T. Foo Yuen.

This volume comprises 125 pages and will be sent free of charge to all who write for it. Office and residence of

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Take Main or University Car to Tenth street. Pico Heights Car stops at door.

Telephone 142 West.

Advice and examination free. Office hours—Mondays to Fridays inclusive, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays at the Occidental Hotel, San Bernardino; Sundays at the Otis Block, Redlands.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) $500,000.00
Surplus and reserve 875,000.00

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-president; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier. G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

M. W. STIMSON, Prest. WM. FERGUSON, Vice Prest. W. E. McVAY, Cashier,

Open an Account with the

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS,

223 S. SPRING ST. Los Angeles, Cal.

DIRECTORS:

M. W. STIMSON. WM. FERGUSON. R. M. BAKER. S. H. MOTT. A. E. POMEROY. R. H. F. VARIEL.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

OFFICERS.

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5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 3 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Profits $270,000.00

OFFICERS.

J. M. C. MARBLE - - President
O. H. CHURCHILL - - Vice-President
H. M. LUTZ - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - Cashier
JOS. D. RADFORD - - Assistant Cashier
R. I. ROGERS - - Assistant Cashier

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J. M. C. MARBLE, O. H. CHURCHILL, O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFSKILL, NELSON STORY, GEORGE IRVINE, N. W. STOWELL, E. F. C. KLOKKE, W. S. DeVAN, M. H. SHERMAN, FRED O. JOHNSON, T. E. NEWLIN, A. HADLEY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF LOS ANGELES.—

Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over.... 230,000

J. M. ELLIOTT .... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF .... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON .... Cashier
G. B. SHAFER .... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.

No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK—

Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets (Temple Block,) Los Angeles.

CAPITAL PAID UP $100,000

Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president; I. N. Van Nuys, vice-president; J. V. Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.

Money Loaned on Real Estate.

Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 45,000.00
Total $545,000.00

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE .... President
WARREN GILLELEN .... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES .... Cashier
E. W. COE .... Assistant Cashier

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at La Grande Station as follows:

Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 min. earlier west-bound, and leave 7 min. later east-bound

CALIFORNIA LIMITED.

To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves Monday and Thursday, 8 p.m. Arrives Tuesday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

CHICAGO EXPRESS—DAILY.

To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves daily 10:15 a.m. Arrives daily 1:20 p.m.

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.

Lv *9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m. Ar 12:01 p.m., 7:00 p.m. Leave Tuesday and Saturday 6:10 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO TRAINS.

P-Lv 7:30 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m., *5:30 p.m.
O-Lv 9:00 a.m., *5:00 p.m.
P-Ar *8:55 a.m., 9:55 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
O-Ar 12:01 p.m., *7:00 p.m.

RIVERSIDE TRAINS.

P-Lv 7:30 a.m., *10:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
O-Lv 9:00 a.m., *5:00 p.m.
P-Ar 9:55 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

REDLANDS TRAINS.

P-Lv 7:30 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
O-Lv 9:00 a.m.
P-Ar 9:55 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
O-Ar 12:01 p.m., *7:00 p.m.

PASADENA, MONROVIA AND AZUSA.

Lv 7:30 a.m., 10:15 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 4:00 p.m., *5:30 p.m.
Ar *8:55 a.m., 9:55 a.m., 1:20 p.m., *4:35 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

ANAHEIM AND SANTA ANA TRAINS.

Lv 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.
Ar 8:50 a.m., 12:01 p.m., **5:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m.

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.

Lv 10 a.m., 4:45 p.m. Ar 8:29 a.m., 3:55 p.m.

SANTA MONICA TRAINS.

Lv 10 a.m., 4:45 p.m. Ar 8:55 a.m., 3:55 p.m.

PERRIS AND SAN JACINTO TRAINS.

Lv-P *10:15 a.m. O *9:00 a.m.
Ar-P *1:20 p.m. O *12:01 p.m.

ELSINORE AND TEMECULA TRAINS.

Lv-P *10:15 a.m. O *9:00 a.m.
Ar-P *1:20 p.m. O *12:01 p.m.

ESCONDIDO.	FALLBROOK.
Lv *2:00 p.m.	Lv *9:00 a.m.
Ar *7:00 p.m.	Ar *7:00 p.m.

P-Via Pasadena, O-via Orange; *daily except Sunday; **Sunday only; all other trains daily.

TICKET OFFICE 200 South Spring st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamers leave Redondo at 11 a.m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:20 p.m. for San Francisco:

	Dec.	Jan.
Santa Rosa	3, 11, 19, 27	4, 12, 20, 28
Corona	7, 15, 23, 31	8, 16, 24

Leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo,) Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz:

	Dec.	Jan.
Coos Bay, 6:30 p.m.	4, 12, 20, 29	5, 13, 21, 29
Eureka, 6:30 p.m.	8, 16, 24	1, 9, 17, 25

Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a.m. and Redondo at 11 a.m. for San Diego; steamer Corona will call also at Newport (Santa Ana:)

	Dec.	Jan.
Santa Rosa	1, 9, 17, 25	2, 10, 18, 26
Corona	5, 13, 21, 29	6, 14, 22, 30

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing dates.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro, leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:05 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:05 p.m.

Cars connect via Redondo, leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m. or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a.m.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles, leave S. P.R.R. depot at 1:35 p.m. for steamers north-bound.

W. PARRIS, agent, 124 West Second street, Los Angeles.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—
—In effect—
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1896.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
7:20 am	Pasadena	8:15 am
9:30 am	"	10:50 am
12:40 pm	"	1:29 pm
3:20 pm	"	4:35 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:00 pm
9:30 am	Altadena	10:30 am
3:20 pm	"	4:15 pm
7:25 am	Glendale	8:00 am
11:30 am	"	12:05 pm
5:05 pm	"	5:42 pm
9:00 am	San Pedro and Catalina.	7:28 am
1:10 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	11:15 am
5:05 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	3:45 pm

Trains connecting at Altadena for
—MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
Leave Los Angeles at
9:30 am 3:20 pm

Fine Pavilion. New Hotel. Grand Scenery. Telescope and Search-light.

Steamer for Avalon connects with 9:00 a.m. train daily, except Saturday and Sunday; 1:10 p.m. Saturdays.

City Ticket Office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets, and Wilmington T. Co., 222 South Spring street.

Depots east end First-st. and Downey-ave. bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.

S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—
TIME TABLE, ARCADE DEPOT,
NOVEMBER 8, 1896.

Sunset Limited for New Orleans—Lv Sun. and Wed. 3:00 p.m. Ar Wed. and Sat. 7:45 p.m.
Sunset Limited for San Francisco—Lv Wed. and Sat. 8:15 p.m. Ar Sun. and Wed. 2:30 p.m.
San Francisco, Sacramento, East, via Ogden—Lv 2:05, 9:00 p.m. Ar 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.
Portland, Or.—Lv 9:00 p.m. Ar 7:30 a.m.
El Paso and East—Lv 8:30 a.m. Ar 8:20 p.m.
Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino—Lv 8:30, 10:00 a.m., *2:25, 4:25 p.m. Ar 9:55 a.m., *12:45, 4:50, 8:20 p.m.
Pomona, Ontario—Lv 8:30, 10:00 a.m., *2:25, 4:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47, 9:55 a.m., *12:45, 4:50, 8:20 p.m.
Chino—Lv 8:30 a.m., 4:30, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47 a.m., *12:45, 4:50 p.m.
Covina, San Dimas, Lordsburg—Lv 10:00 a.m., *2:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:47 a.m., *12:45, 4:50 p.m.
Puente, Lemon, Spadra—Lv 8:30 a.m., 4:25 p.m. Ar 9:55 a.m., 8:20 p.m.
Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte — Lv 9:00 a.m., *2:35, 5:15 p.m. Ar 8:30 a.m., *1:10, 4:40 p.m.
Pasadena—Lv *8:20, 9:00, *11:25 a.m., *12:20, 3:55, 5:20, 6:15 p.m. Ar *7:50, 8:55, 9:55, *10:30 a.m., 1:35, *2:56, 5:01, 8:20 p.m.
Santa Barbara—Lv 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Ar 12:10, 8:40 p.m.
Santa Ana—Lv 9:10 a.m., *2:35, 5:10 p.m. Ar 9:00 a.m., *12:00 m., 5:20 p.m.
Tustin—Lv *9:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m. Ar 9:00 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Whittier—Lv 9:55 a.m., *2:35, 5:10 p.m. Ar 8:00 a.m., *12:00 m., 5:20 p.m.
Los Alamitos—Lv 9:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m. Ar 9:00 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Long Beach—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:05 p.m. Ar 8:13, 11:20 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
San Pedro—Lv 9:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:05 p.m. Ar 8:13, 11:20 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
Santa Monica—Lv 9:00, ****10:00 a.m., 1:35, 5:15 p.m. Ar 8:20 a.m., 12:17, ****4:20, 5:10 p.m.
Soldiers' Home—Lv 9:00 a.m., 5:15 p.m. Ar 12:17, 5:10 p.m.
Port Los Angeles—Lv 9:00, ****10:00 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Ar 12:17, ****4:20, 5:10 p.m.
Catalina Island—Lv **9:00 a.m., ***1:40 p.m. Ar *11:20 a.m.
Chatsworth Park—Lv *9:40 a.m. Ar *4:12 p.m. (River Station only.)
Mount Lowe—Lv *8:20, 9:00 a.m. Ar *10:30 a.m., 5:01 p.m.

*Sundays excepted; **Saturdays and Sundays excepted; ***Saturdays only; ****Sundays only.

All S. P. trains stop at First street, except the four San Francisco trains, and Commercial street except the 9:00 San Francisco evening train.

Trains for sea-beach points leave River Station 20 minutes earlier than from Arcade Depot.

TICKET OFFICES.

No. 229 South Spring street, general office.
Arcade Depot, through and local.
River Station, local.
First street, local.
Commercial street, local.
Naud's Junction, local.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY
—COMPANY.—

Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.	Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:30 a.m. daily	8:00 a.m. daily
1:30 p.m. daily	11:00 a.m. daily
5:00 p.m. daily	3:45 p.m. daily

Take Grand-avenue electric, or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.

*Sundays only. L. J. PERRY, Superintendent.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
—TIME CARD,—
In effect November 3, 1896.

Cars for Echo Mountain and Alpine Tavern leave Los Angeles via Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway as follows:

9:00 a.m. 10:40 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

Returning, arrive at Los Angeles:

10:40 a.m. 4:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Via Los Angeles Terminal Railway, leave Los Angeles at

9:30 a.m. 3:20 p.m.

Returning, arrive at

11:18 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

Oceanic S. S. Co.
(Spreckels' Line.)

S.S. Australia sails Dec. 29, 10 a.m., for Honolulu only.

S.S. Zealandia sails Jan. 7, 2 p.m., for Honolulu, Auckland, Apia and Sydney.

HUGH B. RICE, Agt. 122 W. Second St.

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TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS.
Mf'g. and Re'p'g. 423 S. Spring st.

THE MORGAN OYSTER CO.

Turkeys.

EAGLE BRAND

OYSTERS.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game.

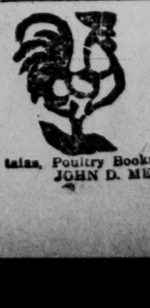
GOLDEN EAGLE MARKET

329-333 South Main St.

STRONG AGAIN. New Life, New Strength, New Vigor

THE ANAPHRODISIC.

From PROF. DR. RICORD of Paris is the only remedy for restoring strength under guarantee and will bring back your lost powers and stop forever the dangerous drains on your system. They act quickly, create a healthy digestion, pure, rich blood, firm muscles, rugged strength, steady nerves and clear brain. Imported direct from Paris. Price per box, directions inclosed, $2.50. For sale by all respectable druggists. Mail orders from any person shall receive prompt attention. DR. V. CONDORY, agent and manager for U.S.A., 460 Quincy bldg., Chicago, Ill. For sale by Thomas Drug Co., cor. Spring and Temple.



Los Angeles Incubators and Brooders

Are the best. See them before buying.

POULTRY SUPPLIES. Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing Sets, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, etc. Catalogue free.

JOHN D. MERCER, 117 E. Second st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Dec. 21, 1896.

THE MONEY MARKET. Los Angeles banks report money abundant with but moderate demand.

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS. R. W. Burnham, Los Angeles agent of R. G. Dun & Co., sends The Times the following:

"A telegram in the morning papers announced the suspension of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.

"For the benefit of your readers please state that a telegram just received announces that the Chicago clearing-house has agreed to advance 75 per cent. on all claims filed with and approved by John C. McKoen, receiver.

"As this is as large an advance as is made on most approved securities in regular course of business, it would appear that the bank must be entirely solvent."

COMMERCIAL.

FLORIDA LIMES. Eastern advices have a good deal to say about a scheme of Florida growers to push limes on the eastern market so as to replace lemons. The Philadelphia Grocery World says of it:

"There is said to be a concerted effort on the part of the Florida growers of limes to push their product in northern markets. There is already a small demand for this fruit, both from Jamaica and Florida, but the Florida people think it can be enlarged. Their idea is said to comprehend a more careful wrapping and packing, and they believe that thus marketed limes will become a formidable competitor to the lemon. This view, however, is not shared by Philadelphia dealers, who have had some experience. The experiment of shipping north is said to be attempted during the coming season.

"Limes from both Florida and Jamaica have been sold to some extent in Philadelphia for a good many years. They usually are sold packed in rather small, square boxes, holding from 110 to 130 limes each. The price ranges from 30 cents a box, when the fruit is not in good condition, to $2 per box, or about 2 cents apiece."

Speaking of their use in hotels and saloons, the same paper says: "At present limes are sold entirely to hotels and saloons, who use them in compounding various drinks. Sometimes they are used for their own flavor, but oftener when lemons are high. Their flavor somewhat resembles the lemon, but is not so strong. The Florida growers are said to believe that besides this hotel and saloon trade, the limes, if pushed, could be gotten into houses as well, but this is not believed by local fruit men and grocers."

ALMONDS IN FLORIDA. The success that the almond has acquired in California has prompted Florida growers to investigate the subject and they are led to believe that the almond can be grown profitably in their State. One of the Florida papers says:

"An old gentleman who was born and raised in Florida came in to our office a few days ago bringing a fine specimen of an almond grown on his place. He said the tree was several years old and had borne good crops, but that he never knew what they were. He examined them several times and tasted the hull, but it was so bitter that he left the tree and its fruit rested for several years longer, until the colonists came. One of them saw the tree and told him it was an almond. Those who have lived in this country so many years, while they are perfectly conversant with the common crops and everything connected with their culture, yet are ignorant of the possibilities of Florida climate and soil, and it will take a younger generation to develop it. All kinds of nuts and fruits, when they have been given intelligent culture, have succeeded as well in Florida as in California."

CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL. The Santa Maria Times is authority for the statement that Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara county will ship an entire carload of olive oil to Chicago, the product of the Cooper ranch. The shipment will comprise 500 cases of one dozen quart bottles each. The total output of the ranch for this season is said to be 2500 cases, equal to about 6000 gallons.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEARS. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a statement that a California fruit grower who went to South Africa some few years ago with a view of looking over it as a possible fruit-producing country, has planted 250,000 trees, of which the greatest number are pears. The Telegraph expresses the opinion that it will be only a question of a few years when Great Britain will look to South Africa for its fruit supply.

WOOL. Dun's Review in its last issue reports as follows: "Large sales continue, though mostly between traders, the amount at three chief markets being 5,557,600 for the week, which is practically the same as one year ago, or in 1892, and for two weeks sales have been 14,378,900, against 11,999,200 last year, and 10,852,700 in 1892. The markets are very quiet, but there is more disposition to sell, partly because London is a shade lower, but mainly because the outlook for manufacturing is not considered bright."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

BEER CONSUMPTION. The Commercial Bulletin (Los Angeles,) has an interesting statement showing the increase in the consumption of beer in the United States. Going back to 1876 the total consumption of beer in this country during that year was 308,336,387, equal to a per capita consumption of 6.83 gallons. In 1886 the consumption has more than doubled, it being in that year 642,967,720 gallons, equal to a per capita consumption of about eleven gallons.

Of the beer product of the United States for the year 1895 New York produced 9,758,801 barrels; Pennsylvania, 7,591,838 barrels; Illinois, 3,292,324 barrels. Wisconsin is credited as being fourth with 2,807,001 barrels, with Ohio and Missouri respectively 2,633,000 and 2,130,224 barrels.

TERMINAL ISLAND. The owners of Terminal Island have determined to push the settlement of that attractive seaside resort, and for this purpose have appointed a well-known Broadway firm of real estate men their agents for selling the land, with authority to make a number of much-needed improvements. It is the intention to make Terminal Island a model resort.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21, 1896.

Dried fruits steady. Eggs weaker. Green fruits active. Other lines unchanged.

Eggs.

Eggs—California ranch, 21@22; eastern, 17@18.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcases:
Beef—Prime, 5@5½@5¾.
Veal—5@7.
Mutton—4½@5; lambs, 5@6.
Dressed Hogs—5½@6.

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 12; picnic, 5½; boneless, 7½; boneless butts, 6½; selected "mild cure," 10½; selected boiled Rex, 13½; skinned, 11.

Dry Salted Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 7; short clears, 6½; clear backs, 5¾.

Dried Beef—Sets, 10¾; insides and knuckles 12¾; outsides, 8.

Pickled Pork—Per half bbl., 80 lbs., 8.00.

Rex breakfast bacon, 10¼; Diamond C, special fancy wrapped, 12¼; Diamond C, plain wrapped, 11¾; Diamond C, breakfast backs, 7; medium, 6¼; bacon bellies, wide pieces, —.

Lard—Rex, Pure Leaf, tierces, 6; kettle rendered, 6; Ivory lard compound, 5½; Rexolene, 5¾; White Label lard, tierces, 5¾.

Dried Products.

Beans—Lady Washington, 1.70@1.80; navy, 1.80@2.00; pinks, 1.60@1.75; Limas, 2.50@2.75; black-eyed, 1.50@2.00; peas, 2.50@3.00.

Flour.

Flour—Los Angeles XXXX flour, 5.20 per bbl.; Capitol, 5.20; northern, 5.35; full superfine, 4.50; eastern, 6.25; Washington, 3.75; graham, 2.50.
Rolled Oats—Per bbl., 4.75@5.00.
Cracked Wheat—3.00.
Cornmeal—1.60.

Green Fruits.

Lemons—Extra fancy Eureka and Lisbon, 1.50; uncured, fancy, 1.25; limes, 50.
Pears—Winter Nellis, 1.60@1.75.
Apples—Per box, 1.25; fancy, 1.50@1.75.
Bananas—2.00@2.50.
Strawberries—12@14.
Grapes—Black, 2.00@2.50; white, 2.25; Tokay, 1.90.
Cranberries—8.50@9.00.

Dried Fruits.

Apples—Evaporated, 6¼@8.
Apricots—9@12.
Peaches—Per lb., 8@10.
Prunes—Per lb., 5¼@8.
Raisins—Per lb., 4@5.
Dates—Per lb., 6½@8.

Butter.

Butter—Local creamery, 45@47½; fancy Coast, 45; dairy, 2-lb. squares, 40; light-weight squares, 35@37½; fair to good, 30@35; creamery, in tubs, 20@21.

Millstuffs.

Bran—Per ton, local, 18.00; northern, 18.00.
Shorts—Per ton, 20.00.
Rolled Barley—Per ton, 17.00.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3.25@3.37½.
Beef Cattle—2.50@3.00.
Lambs—Per head, 1.50@1.75.
Sheep—Per cwt., 1.75@2.50.

Poultry.

Hens—3.50@4.25; young roosters, 3.25@4.00; old roosters, 3.50; broilers, 2.50@3.00; ducks, 4.50@5.00.
Turkeys—Live, 13@14.

Vegetables.

Squash—1.25.
Beans—10.
Peas—7.
Beets—Per 100 lbs., 75.
Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 1.00@1.10.
Chiles—Dry, per string, 65@75; Mexican, per lb., 15; green, 6.
Garlic—3½.
Onions—Yellow, 1.00@1.25.
Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., River Burbanks, 75@85 per sack; sweet, 1.00; northern, 1.00@1.10; Early Rose, 90@1.00; Salinas, 90@1.05.
Turnips—Per sack, 75.
Tomatoes—90@1.00.
Radishes—15.
Rhubarb—1.00.
Egg Plant—2.00.
Lettuce—15.
Celery—60.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—As they run, 11; kip, 9; calf, 14½; bulls, 6.
Wool—2½@4½.
Tallow—1½@2½.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Extracted, new, 5@6; white, 5½@6.
Beeswax—Per lb., 20@22.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The stock market today was clearly bullish, and a number of bear professionals and bulls without stocks miscalculated the speculative conditions by heavy sales in connection with western bank failures. The financial community at large, however, was much more impressed by the absence of a scare abroad on the Cuban imbroglio and the belief that there was no possibility of hasty action on the part of this government, and by the non-materialization of the confidently expected exports of gold to Germany. The news that the Cameron Cuban resolution had been hung up until after the holidays, thus affording ample time for full deliberation, and increasing indications of protracted debate on the subject, resulted in the transaction of a larger proportion of commission orders than had been noted for some time past. London prices for American securities came higher, and fairly large buying orders for foreign account were executed in this market. The bears tested the speculative spirit early, but soon gave up the contest and covered extensively until the reported failure of the National Bank of Illinois and the two minor institutions caused the putting out of fresh short lines. The market was active, according to recent averages, and the dealings well distributed, the more confident temper being also reflected in decided strength in the railway and miscellaneous bond markets. The course of prices in the forenoon was somewhat irregular, owing to the changes of front by the bears and moderate liquidation of long stock. In the specialties the bears made some successes. A favorable impression was created by an easier tendency in the sterling exchange market in the afternoon session and heavy buying was noted all around. The inactive stocks received more attention than of late and as a rule advanced sharply. The closing was strong at slight recessions from the top figures. The bond market displayed strength on a renewed investment inquiry which introduced a large variety of issues. The sales were $1,129,000. Government bonds ruled steady, except for the new fours, which fell a fraction in the early dealings on heavy sales, a block of $1,000,000 of the coupons changing hands at 119. Subsequently a better tone developed, with the closing generally steady. Large amounts were traded in over the counter, with the dealings at the board footing up $1,044,000.

Closing Stocks—Actual Sales.

Atchison	13⅝	U. S. L. pfd.	59¾
Adams Ex	148	N. W.	101½
Alton, T. H.	56	N. W. pfd.	145
Am. Express	109	N. Y. Central	93½
Baltimore & O.	14¾	N. Y. & N. E.	45
Can. Pacific	55	Ontario & W.	14½
Can. South	45½	Oregon Nav	14
Cen. Pacific	14¾	Oregon S. L.	13
Ches. & Ohio	15⅝	Pacific Mail	24
Chicago Alton	160	P. D. & E.	2
C., B. & Q.	71½	Pittsburgh	163
Chicago Gas	73	Pull. Palace	151½
Con. Gas	146	Reading	25¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	26½	U. S. Rubber	25¾
Colo. Coal & I.	½	U. S. R. pfd.	[illegible]
Cot. Oil Cer.	10¼	R. G. W.	15
Del. Hudson	123	R. G. W. pfd.	40
D. L. & W.	156½	Rock Island	66⅝
D. & R. G.	11½	St. Paul	73½
D. & R. G. pfd.	42	St. Paul pfd.	130
Erie	14⅝	St. Paul & O.	47¾
Erie pfd	32	St. P. & O. pfd.	125
Fort Wayne	163	Southern Pac	14½
Great N. pfd.	118	Sugar Refinery	110½
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	95	Tenn. Coal & I.	25¼
Hocking Val	17¾	Texas Pacific	8⅝
Illinois Cen	93	T. & O. C. pfd.	50
St. Paul & D.	20	Union Pacific	9⅛
K. & T. pfd.	27¼	U. S. Express	40
L. E. & W.	16	W. St. L. & P.	6½
L. E. & W. pfd.	68	Wabash pfd	15½
Lake Shore	153½	Wells-Fargo	98
Lead Trust	22½	W. Union	83¼
Louis. & Nash.	48⅛	W. & L. E.	7
Louis. & N. A.	¼	W. & L. E. pfd.	27
Man. Con	89	Minn. & St. L.	18
Memphis & C.	15	Gen. Electric	30¾
Mich. Central	90	Nat'l Linseed	12
Mo. Pacific	20	Colo. Fuel & I.	23½
Mobile & Ohio	20	C. F. & I. pfd.	70
Nash. Chatt	68	T. St. L. & K. C.	4½
Nat'l Cord	5	T. St. L. pfd.	10
Nat'l Cord. pfd.	10	So. R. R.	9½
N. J. Central	102	So. R. R. pfd.	26½
N. & W. pfd.	15¾	Am. Tobacco	76½
North Am. Co.	4⅝	Am. T. pfd.	101
North Pac	12⅝	Am. T. & C. Co.	85
North Pac. pfd.	22¾	Com. Cable	150
U. P., D. & G.	2	Am. Sugar pfd.	100
U. S. Cord. gtd.	20		

Bond List.

U. S. n. 4s reg.	119¼	C. P. 1sts, '95	102¾
U. S. n. 4s coup.	119¼	D. & R. G. 7s	110
U. S. 5s reg.	113½	D. & R. G. 4s	89
U. S. 5s coup.	113½	Erie 2ds	64¼
U. S. 4s reg.	109⅝	G. H. & S. A. 6s	106¼
U. S. 4s coup.	110⅝	G. H. & S. A. 7s	95
U. S. 2s reg.	95	H. & T. C. 5s	108
Pacific 6s, '95	99½	H. & T. C. 6s	105
Ala., class A	104	M. K. T. 1st 4s	8
Ala., class B	104	M. K. T. 2d 4s	58½
Ala., class C	96	Mutual U. 6s	111½
Ala. Cur	95	N. J. C. G. 5s	118
La. N. C. 4s	96¼	N. P. 1sts	115½
Missouri 6s	100	N. P. 2ds	118
N. C. 6s	120	N. W. Con	139
N. C. 4s	101	N. W. S. F. 5s	110
S. C. non-fund.	½	R. G. W. 1sts	75
Tenn. n. s. 6s	82½	St. P. Con. 7s	130
Tenn. n. s. 5s	105	St. P., C. & P.	114½
Tenn. old 6s	60	St. L. & I. M. 5s	75½
Va. Cen	61½	St. L. & S. F. 6s	110½
Va. Cen. dfd	6½	T. P. 1sts	85½
Atchison 4s	78¾	T. P. 2ds	19⅝
Atchison 2d A.	41¾	U. P. 1sts, '96	103
Can. So. 2ds	105½	West Shore 4s	107
O., R. & N. 1sts	113	L. & N. 4s	78
N. P. 3ds	78	So. R. R. 5s	90½

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	3	Hale & Nor.	115
Alpha Con	8	Justice	4
Andes	13	Kentuck Con	1
Belcher	34	Mexican	42
Best & Belcher	50	Mono	21
Bullion	9	Occidental Con	8
Bulwer Con	40	Ophir	93
Caledonia	11	Overman	40
Challenge Con	30	Potosi	60
Chollar	86	Savage	32
Confidence	75	Sierra Nevada	43
Con. Cal. & Va.	105	Union Con	38
Crown Point	18	Utah Con	6
Gould & Curry	28	Yellow Jacket	28

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Money on call, easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan, 1½ per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; sterling exchange, easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87¼ for demand and 4.83¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.84½@4.85½ and 4.87½@4.88½; commercial bills, 4.82½; bar silver, 65¼; silver certificates, 65¼@65¼.

Mark Lane Express.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Mark Lane Express, referring today to crop prospects, says while the wheat is somewhat late in growth, this is no drawback, for a favorable growth of the autumn-sown wheat and rye is reported from all the districts of Central Europe; but in France matters are not nearly so satisfactory. The weather in Russia is very unsettled, frost and thaw reigning in rapid succession, with bad effect on the autumn-sown grain. The Argentine crop is not thought to be very large, but advices conflict. Foreign wheat does not sell well, even at a decline, but everybody expects an inert trade until after Christmas and brisk business during the first fortnight of January.

Flurry in Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A flurry occurred in the government-bond market today which may call for an investigation. The new fours coupon had closed at 118¾@118⅞. E. H. Harriman & Co. were offering the bonds down and an argument was in progress between the representatives of the firm and of Vermillye & Co. over a sale to the last-mentioned firm of $500,000 worth of bonds, when Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fish's Sons bid 119 for $500,000 and then bid for another $500,000, Harriman & Co. selling both blocks. The sale of Vermillye & Co. had not been straightened out up to the close of business.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $225,561,168; gold reserve, $134,294,355.

Visible Supply.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, December 19, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 55,163,000 bushels, increase 879,000; corn, 18,074,000 bushels, increase 612,000; oats, 12,434,000 bushels, increase 1,050,000; rye, 2,831,000 bushels, increase 249,000; barley, 5,130,000 bushels, decrease, 363,000.

London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says the stock markets were idle and of a holiday character today, but with a cheerful tone. Americans took their cue this morning from the tone of the Madrid cable dispatches and opened firm. They remained above the parity until New York prices were learned and then fell on the reported bank failure in Chicago. They rallied again at the close, which was good. Spanish stocks were strong here and in Paris. Mines were better. The Paris bourse was steady, as also the Berlin market, where money is easier.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Petroleum was dull. United closed 94 bid. Pennsylvania crude was dull. January closed 95 bid.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Atchison, 13½; Bell Telephone, 209; Burlington, 71½; General Electric, 31½; Mexican Central, 7½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Wheat got a body blow from an unexpected quarter before the opening. The failure of the National Bank of Illinois came as a surprise. It caused an immediately drop of about ¾c per bushel at the opening. The failure of the bank was succeeded by rumors of further financial trouble and the suspension of two private banks soon followed. Notwithstanding wheat made the lowest price for the day at the opening, when May was quoted from 79 to 79¼. It rose to 79⅝ soon after and had a long struggle between 79⅛ and 79½ before it finally rose and struck a strong upward gait. The news otherwise regarding the wheat situation was pronouncedly bullish. The amount of wheat on ocean passage was found to have decreased 640,000 bushels since Monday last. The Black Sea ports exported to Europe 3,642,000 bushels, compared with 5,272,000 bushels on the week before, and the Liverpool grain markets in consequence were from ½d to ¾d per cental higher at the opening today than it closed Saturday. The receipts at Chicago and in the Northwest were very light. Chicago got 53 cars, against 236 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth got 563 cars, compared with 80 a week ago and 990 on the corresponding day of the year before. The visible-supply statement was somewhat of a disappointment. It was generally expected to show a small decrease, 250,000 bushels or so, but instead there was an increase of 679,000 bushels, and was the cause of one of the rather frequent fluctuations. A great deal of the strength of wheat, in the face of the bad financial news, was accredited to the great demand from the United Kingdom for cash wheat at the seaboard and for May wheat here. New York had buying orders here for May wheat before the opening at 79¼, when they knew at the same time that it was quoted at 78⅞ on the curb here. The buying orders came in a steady stream from there all day. Crop-damage reports were no less numerous than before, and the injury from the prevailing unfavorable weather appears to be spreading. The world's exports to Europe, as officially reported, were only 6,780,000 bushels. The closing figures for May were 79⅝@79¾, against 79⅞ on Saturday. Corn was slow and weak early in sympathy with wheat, but reacted some later when wheat improved. Oats were weak and lower during the early part of the session, but advanced later and recovered the loss with a fraction in the bargain. The provision market was dull, but firm, and, although prices at the close today were almost identical with Saturday's closing, the tone of the trade was firm.

The leading futures closed as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—	
December	76⅝
May	79⅝@79¾
July	74½
Corn, No. 2—	
December	22⅝
January	22½
May	25⅛
Oats, No. 2—	
December	16½
May	19⅝@19¾

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 76⅝@76⅞; No. 3 spring wheat, 72@75; No. 2 red, 88⅝@88¾; No. 2 corn, 22⅝@22¾; No. 2 oats, 16¾; No. 2 white, 19@20¼ f. o. b.; No. 3 white, 17@17½; No. 2 rye, 37; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 23@34 f. o. b.; No. 4, 20@27 f. o. b.; No. 1 flax seed, 71½@73¾; prime timothy seed, 2.65; mess pork, per bbl., 6.85@6.90; lard, per 100 lbs., 3.77½@3.80; short ribs, sides (loose,) 3.75@4.00; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 4¼@4½; short clear sides (boxed,) 4@4⅛; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.18.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,000	5,000
Wheat, bushels	28,000	92,000
Corn, "	200,000	56,000
Oats, "	396,000	176,000
Rye, "	16,000	......
Barley, "	92,000	33,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 15@21; dairy, 10@17. Eggs were firm; fresh, 20.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Spot wheat closed firm, with a poor demand. No. 2 red spring, 6s 9d; No. 1 California, 7s 1d. Futures closed steady, with near and distant positions ¾d higher. January, 6s 8d; February, 6s 8¼d; March, April and May, 6s 3¾d. Spot corn closed steady. American mixed, new, 2s 10½d. Futures closed steady, with near positions unchanged, distant positions ¼d higher, business about equally distributed. December, 2s 9¼d; January and February, 2s 9¼d; March, 2s 9½d; April and May, 2s 9¾d. Flour closed dull with a poor demand. St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d.

London Hop Market.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Pacific Coast hops, £3 5s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Sales were on a basis of 3.35@3.50 for the commonest beef steers up to 5.00@5.50 for prime to fancy cattle, with the bulk of the trading at 4.10@4.90. Hogs were 5c higher. Sheep were fairly active at 2.00@2.50 for culls and inferior lots up to 3.50@3.75 for choice wethers, with sales largely at 3.00@3.40 for westerns. Yearlings sold around 3.60@4.00 and lambs sold slowly at 3.25@3.50 for the poorest up to 4.75@5.25 for good to choice flocks. Receipts of cattle were 16,000 head; hogs, 38,000; sheep, 16,000.

London Silver.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Silver, 29¾d; consols, 110¾.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21.—Cattle receipts, 7000 head; shipments, 600. The market was steady to strong. Texas steers, 2.70@3.50; Texas cows, 1.25@3.60; native steers, 3.00@5.00; native cows and heifers, 1.25@3.35; stockers and feeders, 2.50@3.85; bulls, 1.50@3.00.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Flour—Family extras, 5.10@5.25; bakers' extras, 4.10@5.00; superfine, 4.25@4.50.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 1.47½; choice, 1.48¾; milling, 1.55@1.60.

Barley—Feed, fair to good, 80@85; choice, 86¼@87½; brewing, 95@97½.

Oats—White, 1.20@1.45; black for feed, 1.00@1.05; black for seed, [illegible]@1.35; red for seed, 1.10@1.15; Surprise, 1.50@1.60.

Middlings—Per ton, [illegible]@21.00; California bran, 14.00@14.50 per ton; outside brands of bran, 12.00 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, 8.00@10.50; wheat and oat, 7.00@10.00; oat, 6.00@8.00; barley, river, 5.00@6.50; best barley hay, 7.00@8.50; alfalfa, 6.00@7.50; clover, 6.00@8.00; stock, 5.00@6.00; compressed wheat, 6.00@9.50; compressed oat, 6.00@7.00; straw, per bale, 35@50.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 50@60; common Salinas Burbanks, 50@75; fancy, 85@1.00; river Burbanks, 30@40; sweet potatoes, 75@1.10.

Various—Onions, 50@60 per cental; tomatoes in boxes, 25@50; cream squash, 25@30 per box; Los Angeles egg plant, 5@6 per lb.; green pepper, per box, 40@65; dried, 7@9 per lb.; dried okra, 8@9 per lb.; garlic, 1½@2 per lb.; green peas, Los Angeles, 4@6; mushrooms, 8@15.

Fruits—Apples, fancy, 1.00@1.25; common, 40@75; eastern, per bbl., 2.00@3.25; cranberries, 7.0@8.50 per bbl.; grapes, in crates, 75@90; common pears, 40@65; choice, 75@1.25; persimmons, in crates, 35@75; navel oranges, 2.00@3.00 per box; seedlings, 1.00@1.50; Mexican limes, 4.00@5.00; California lemons, common, 1.00@1.25; fair to good, 1.50@2.00; fancy, 2.50@3.00; Hawaiian bananas, 1.00@2.00; New Orleans bananas, 1.50@2.50; pineapples, 2.00@3.50 per dozen; navel oranges, 2.00@2.75.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22; seconds, 20@21; fancy dairy, 19@20; good to choice, 17@18; pickled, 15@17; firkin, 15@16.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 11@12; fair to good, 9@10; Young American, 11@12½; eastern, 13@14.

Eggs—Ranch, 25@29; store, 23@25; eastern, 11@22; duck, 25.

Poultry—Live turkey gobblers, 12@13; hens, 12@13; roosters, old, 4.00; young, 3.50@4.00; broilers, small, 2.25@2.50; large, 3.00@3.25; fryers, 3.25@3.50; hens, 3.50@4.50; ducks, old, 4.00@5.00; young, 4.50@5.50; geese, 1.50@2.00; pigeons, old, 75@1.25; young, 1.00.

Game—Canvasback ducks, 3.00@9.00; Mallard, 4.00@5.50; teal, 1.50; sprig, 2.00@2.50; widgeon, 1.50@1.75; small ducks, 1.25@1.50; quail, 1.00@1.25; hare, 1.00; gray geese, 3.00; rabbits, 1.00@1.50; white geese, 1.00; brant, 1.50; English snipe, 1.50; common snipe, 75; honkers, per dozen, 4.00@4.50.

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Flour, quarter sacks, 2468; Oregon, 3332; wheat, centals, 14,980; Oregon, 7890; barley, centals, 2775; oats, centals, 11,220; eastern, 1140; potatoes, sacks, 6149; onions, sacks, 282; corn, centals, 1457; eastern, 1560; rye, centals, 600; beans, sacks, 3433; bran, sacks, 565; Oregon, 610; middlings, sacks, 260; shorts, Oregon, sacks, 1210; hay, tons, 539; wool, bales, 20; Oregon, 66; hides, number, 297; hops, bales, 85; wine, gallons, 66,100; brandy, gallons, 8000.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Silver bars, 65⅛; Mexican dollars, 51½@52; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

Beans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Beans—Pink, 1.15@1.25; Lima, 1.90@2.00; small white, 1.20@1.40; large white, 1.20@1.30.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Wheat, dull; May, 1.53⅜. Barley, easy; May, 92⅝. Corn, large yellow, 82½@85; California bran, 13.00@13.50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1896.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

Julia Cokins et con to W S Riley, lot 10 in block D, Mt Lookout tract, $500.

Colin Shanks et ux to Adolph Huffmeyer, lot 7 in block 46 of the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract, $100.

Colin Shanks et ux to Adolph Huffmeyer, lot 104 of the Josefa subdivision of the Celis Vineyard tract, $886.

W I Hollingsworth to J W Scott, lot 35 in block C of the Ninth-street tract, $390.

Long Beach Land and Water Company to R W Martin, lots 25 and 26 in block 82 of the town of Long Beach, $300.

George Young et ux to Arthur O Steenburg, lot I in block 182, subdivision of Rancho San Vicente, town of Santa Monica; also lot 12 in block B of the Wave Crest tract, town of Santa Monica, $1000.

Susan E Underwood et con to Frederick Conant, part of lot 35 in Altadena, $2150.

David J McPherson et ux et al to Benjamin F Ritter, lot 5 of the replat of the first addition to Altadena, $729.

Mrs C M Allen to L S Chapman, lot 20 in block 13 of the Diamond-street tract, $1000.

Hattie N Peckham et con to Francis W Rush, lot 11 in block 50 of the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract, $3000.

Louise Off to Charles F Off, Jr, lot 3 in block S of a subdivision of lot 1 in block 38 of Hancock's survey; lot 27 in block 9 of the Urmston tract, $100.

Henry Burns et ux to Susan Davis, lot 4 in Euclid Heights tract, $500.

B F Ball to T Banbury, lots 15 and 16 in block A, and lot 1 in block B of the Central tract; lots 10 to 15, inclusive, of T Banbury's subdivision of lot 3, block A, of San Pasqual tract; lot 24 in Banbury's subdivision of lot 12 and a portion of lot 9, block H, of the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association subdivision of the San Pasqual tract, $4000.

Mary C Kelso et con to William Henry Marsh et ux, lot 6 of Bennett's subdivision of part of lot 6 in block I of the San Pasqual tract, $1500.

Charles A Baskerville, trustee, to W M Bailey, E½ of SE¼ of sec 4, T 7 N, R 17 W, $200.

Ellen Spencer Jones et con to George W Rowan, part of lot 7 in block 37 of Hancock's survey; also piece of property 30x46.25 feet, beginning at the southeast corner of above lot, $25,000.

William Curlett et ux to J W Hinton, part of lot 3 in block 36 of Hancock's survey of City Donation lots, $2000.

J H Kuhlman to W H Randolph, lot 41 in block 2 of Howes tract, $130.

Abbott Kinney et al to Minnie P Davis, lot 13 in block D of the Santa Monica tract, $100.

Frank S Granger et ux to Ida R Hunter, lot 17 in block X of the Mt Pleasant tract, $2000.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	44
Nominal	23
Total	$45,961

WILL DISCARD STEAM.

Glendale to Have an Electric Railway Service.

Steps are being taken to convert the Glendale division of the Terminal Railway into an electric road. The present steam train service is not satisfactory to either the company or the patrons of the road. Glendale, as a matter of fact, is about the most inaccessible town within a radius of twenty miles of the city, and yet it lies just a few miles beyond the northern limits. It is to have an hourly service from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., after the "juice" is turned on. The proposed improvement will be a great benfit to the people of Glendale and vicinity. They appreciate it to such an extent that they are willing to give the company a subsidy. A meeting will be held next Saturday evening at Ayers' Hall, Glendale, to talk the matter over.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

BOAS for presents at Ostrich Farm.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson,

the distinguished wife of the famous writer, sends the following from their home in Apia, Samoa, to a brother, Mr. J. Van de Grift, in Riverside, Cal.—"The Lozenges came at last, and have done a lot of good to a number of people."

CALIFORNIA MISSION.
EUCALYPTUS LOZENGES.

This cut appears on every box and wrapper. See that you get the genuine. At your druggist's or send 25 cents to the CALIFORNIA EUCALYPTUS COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL., and a box of Lozenges will be sent you post paid.

SOMETIMES YOU HAVE A DIZZY feeling, your brain whirls, you hold yourself up to the nearest pillar or post. It may also happen that you have gases in the stomach, your heart will flutter and beat rapidly, a sinking feeling comes upon you, your hands and feet are too hot or too cold. Your back aches, there is a sense of weakness across the spine. You may have felt many or all of these symptoms and sensations. You will ask yourself: What am I to do? The answer is: Use the wonder-working remedio treatment.

HUDYAN.

This remarkable discovery was made by the Hudsonian doctors, whom so many people know, and who are highly recommended. These doctors are the only doctors to whom you can apply for the great

HUDYAN.

You can get Hudyan only from the doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. Hudyan cures Varicocle, Hydrocele and those delicate organic troubles. Hudyan is a sure and positive cure. It is administered by reliable practitioners. It is a harmless but solvent remedio treatment. If you want to know about the cures write or call for

HUDYAN CIRCULARS, FREE.

LIVER LIVER When you have a Liver trouble and can't consult the doctors, write for "LIVER BOOK," FREE.

Hudson Medical Institute,
STOCKTON, MARKET AND ELLIS STS.,
San Francisco, California.

Articles Most Desired and Appreciated by Gentlemen as Xmas Gifts:
Neckwear, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Reefers.

Parry

303 S. BROADWAY.
Will take pleasure in showing the newest and choicest selection.

PERSONALS.

G. P. Castle of Honolulu is at the Hollenbeck.

John B. Kirkland of New York is at the Hollenbeck.

Harry F. Messer and wife of Visalia are at the Nadeau.

J. Milton Curtis of Pittsburg, is registered at the Nadeau.

V. L. K. Duillard of Nashville, Tenn., is at the Westminster.

George W. Whitehead and wife of New York are at the Nadeau.

F. E. Curtiss of Yuma is among the late arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

C. D. Whittemore of Salt Lake City is registered at the Westminster.

S. M. Knox, immigration agent from Princeton, Ill., is at the Broadway.

H. L. Rothschild of San Francisco registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

L. H. Taylor of the United States Geodetic Survey, is at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Fithian of Santa Barbara are at the Westminster.

Fred and Herman Fleishman of Tucson, Ariz., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

M. R. Higgins, State insurance commissioner, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

John Hosbury and wife are among the recent arrivals from the East. They are at the Westminster.

Clarence Eddy, the distinguished organist, is quartered at the Hollenbeck during his engagement in this city.

Leslie McKenzie, a capitalist from Scotland, is at the Westminster. He is inspecting mining properties in this State.

Mrs. Herbert H. Martin of Omaha and Miss Firestone of Columbus, O., were among yesterday's arivals at the Westminster.

C. S. Traphagen, manager of the Lake View Hotel at Elsinore, is in the city arranging for the annual ball at the hotel January 15.

J. F. Redhead and wife, Mrs. L. H. Rogers and Mrs. T. M. Redhead of Hutchinson, Kan., are among the recent arrivals at the Nadeau.

Charles A. McLane, Pacific Coast superintendent of agencies of the New York Life Insurance Company of San Francisco is at the Hollenbeck.

J. S. Emory, national lecturer of the International Irrigation Congress, and wife of Lawrence, Kan.; Prof. Henry E. Glazier, principal of the agricultural college of Oklahoma Territory, and wife, and Mr. Knox, a delegate to the irrigation congress from Princeton, Ill., are at the Hotel Broadway. They arrived from Phoenix, Ariz., where they attended the sessions of the congress, yesterday. Judge Emory made many friends in Los Angeles four years ago when the irrigation congress met here. This is his first visit to California since that time.

Seventeen Passengers Hurt.

DANVILLE (Me.,) Dec. 21.—A train on the Grand Trunk Railway was derailed about two miles below the junction today and four cars were wrecked. Seventeen passengers were hurt, but not seriously. The injured were taken to Boston. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

Floral Funeral Designs.
Reasonable prices. Southern California Floral Company, No. 255 South Spring street, opposite Stimson Block. Morris Golderson, manager. Tel. 1218.

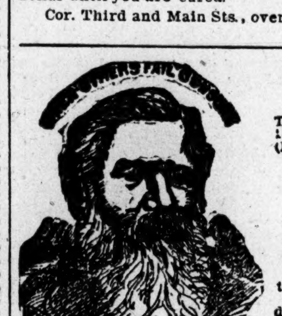
DR. TALCOTT & CO.

These Well-known and Reliable SPECIALISTS Treat

Diseases of Men Only

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure, because WE NEVER ASK FOR A DOLLAR UNTIL WE CURE YOU. You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody. We are Specialists for Unnatural Discharges, Secret Blood Diseases and every form of Weakness of Men. We positively cure Varicocele, Piles and Rupture in one week, and you need not pay us a dollar until you are cured.

Cor. Third and Main Sts., over Wells-Fargo. Private entrance on Third St.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco and Los Angeles at

123 South Main Street.

In all private diseases of Men

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months.
GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

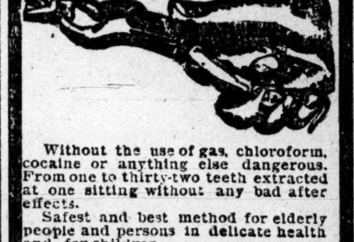
Examination, including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD,
404 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.
R. S. Dyas, 404 S. Broadway says:
"I was induced to try your IMPROVED KOCH TREATMENT and testify to its merits as a COMPLETE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. I feel better today than for years; I consider that your treatment has prolonged my life."

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.



Without the use of gas, chloroform, cocaine or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects.
Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health and for children.
ONLY 50c A TOOTH.
Schiffman Method Dental Co.,
Rooms 22 to 25.
107 North Spring St.

..CHRISTMAS BOOKS..
At Cut Prices, at
...Lazarus & Melzer's...
209-211 N. Spring St.

GORDAN THE TAILOR 104 South Spring Street.

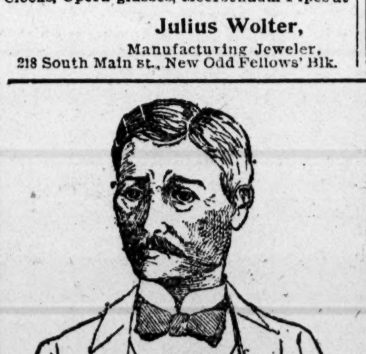
LOTS 25x120 ft TO ALLEY.
On 8th, 9th and 12th Sts. near Central Ave. car line.
$300, $325, $350, $375.
Terms—$25 cash and $10 per month. We charge no interest on deferred payments.
RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Sole agent
Alexandre Weill Tract, 408 S. Broadway

BOSTON OPTICAL COMPANY.

Solid Gold Frames	$1.75
Nickel or Alloy Frames	.25
Sun Glasses (including frames)	.25
Best quality Lenses (in stock)	1.00

Glasses ground to correct all defects of eye sight and satisfaction guaranteed. Oculist prescriptions carefully filled. Repairing promptly done. No charge for examination.
KYTE & GRANICHER,
Refracting Opticians,
228 W. Second St. bet. Spring and Br'd'wy

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Selling out at cost, fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Opera-glasses, Meerschaum Pipes at
Julius Wolter,
Manufacturing Jeweler,
218 South Main st., New Odd Fellows' Blk.



He Has Sown His Wild Oats.

A MAN WHO HAS WASTED THE power of youth by excesses and fast living is only half a man; to him the greatest pleasures are only pastime. He enjoys nothing because his delicate senses are stunted and all his vital powers weak. Are you one of them? Go to the spring of life—electricity; drink to your heart's satisfaction, saturate your body with its vitalizing powers. It will enhance your manhood. It is life, and will renew what you have lost.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, invented years ago; now as near perfect as science can make it; physicians recommend it as the one remedy which will retain manly strength. It will prove a fruitful source of energy to your shattered nerve forces. Try it.

Praises Dr. Sanden's Belt.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 4, 1896.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir: I have used your No. 5 strong power Belt for seminal weakness for the past two months. Previous to the time that I applied your Belt I was in a very weak condition. I was completely run down; could not sleep nights, and my appetite was very poor. In fact, I was far from being a well man. Since then I have picked up wonderful, as my power has returned and I am a different man than I was two months ago. Thanks to your wonderful Belt for what it has done.
J. J. SMITH, 731 S. Los Angeles street, City.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, the ideal of all progressive physicians for restoring wasted strength, has made thousands of men happy. It has reclaimed their strength and set a new standard of vigor.

Try it today. Anyway, get the book, "Three Classes of Men," which tells of so many men who have been made happy. It is sent sealed, free.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
204 South Broadway, corner Second, Los Angeles, Cal.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 6: Evenings 7 to 8: Sundays 10 to 1.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

HACK ORDINANCE PASSED FIRST READING DESPITE PROTESTS.

Elaborate Preparations for Music at the Tournament of Roses—Notes of Deaths and Births—Personal Items of Interest.

PASADENA, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) The City Council met in regular session this afternoon, with Mayor Hartwell in the chair and all the members, excepting Trustee Washburn, in their places. The first matter to come before the board was presented by W. Webster, who urged the Trustees to remove the condemned and dangerous Linda Vista bridge. The structure was said to contain 50,000 feet of lumber, which would be of value to the city and ought to be removed, because, in all probability, the next severe wind storm would destroy the bridge and wreck the timber. The matter was taken under advisement.

The hack ordinance, which has undergone so much revision and tinkering that little of the original instrument was left, was remodelled by the City Attorney and brought before the board. Senator Simpson appeared for the protestants against its passage and presented two petitions to the board against the license, one bearing the names of all the hackmen and expressmen in the city, the other signed by 100 business men and citizens, who protested against the principle of singling out a single class for an oppressive tax. In speaking upon the petitions, Senator Simpson said that it was the general opinion that the ordinance was framed in the interests of the liverymen, and designed by them to drive their competitors out of the field. While it is conceded, the speaker asserted, that the liverymen do much for the town, each of the persons whom he represented did his share. It was stated that the hackmen and liverymen were many of them poor men, with no means of support except that afforded them by their occupation. It was the opinion of Senator Simpson that the Council could not justly legislate for one class of citizens against another, and that justice was all that was asked in the premises. The ordinance was passed to the first reading, after Mr. Bonham, a one-armed expressman, had made a plea to the Council.

It provided that the license for hackmen and liverymen should be $30 annually, while the license for expressmen should be $15 annually for double team and $10 for single. Trustee Reynolds expressed his disapproval of the entire ordinance, and said that it seemed unjust to tax a certain class of citizens. His views were not met by the other members of the Council, and when an attempt was made to reduce the express license to $10 for double teams and $5 for single, Trustee Hamilton, who introduced the motion, himself voted against it, upon suggestion from the City Attorney that "he supposed the matter had been decided before the ordinance was drawn." Trustee Reynolds alone voting for the reduction. The ordinance will proceed to the second reading next Monday, and January 2 is the date set for the first collection of the license fee.

The fire department was granted permission to parade in the tournament New Year's day, and given $10 to assist them in decorating the engine and cart. The report of the Auditing and Finance Committee, of an aggregate of $2360.68, and accrued interest of $146.58, due creditors of the city, was ordered paid by warrant.

F. G. Worden and G. Frank Otis were granted permission to place signs, and a clerical error by which Mr. Stevens was charged $30 more taxes than could be justly assessed against him was rectified. Mrs. Parker's plea for rebate of taxes was denied, as time for hearing has gone by. Reports were received from the various city departments and ordered filed. The City Attorney authorized, by a resolution adopted by the board, the letting of contract for city lighting, stating that there were 57 lights of 2000 candle-power and 34 of 1200 candle-power to be furnished. The city pond master was authorized to take steps at once for securing a proper place for the burial of dead animals.

MUSIC AT THE TOURNAMENT.

Elaborate preparations are being made for music at the Tournament of Roses display on New Year's day, and a large platform is to be erected at some place on Orange Grove avenue not yet determined upon by the committee, where the chorus now being trained by Prof. Taylor is to sing. It is hoped that 500 voices may be secured for the purpose. All persons who are willing to sing are requested to give in their names at the Conservatory of Music before Saturday, and a rehearsal is called for Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The "Anvil Chorus" will be given with an accompaniment of five anvils and the Seventh Regiment and Pasadena bands. The American hymn and Josephine Gro's "Hail California" will be sung. The Oratorio Society, the Tone-Weavers, the male chorus, and singers from Throop and the High School will be in the chorus, but other voices are also needed to swell the number to 500. The musical feature is a new one, and promises to be unusually interesting.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church is making an appeal to the public for help for their struggling society, their secretary, Adam Golderer, being in charge of the matter. The church is in debt without means of paying.

The death of Dr. W. B. Berry, for five years a resident of Pasadena, occurred this morning at the family residence on Euclid avenue. Dr. Berry was 42 years of age, and his death resulted from consumption.

Crown Chapter, No. 72, R.A.M., will install its new officers Tuesday evening. The installation will be conducted by Charles J. Willett, retiring high priest, assisted by Past High Priest Florin L. Jones.

Today's arrivals at the Casa Grande include William A. Warden and wife, Miss Florence Warden and Charles F. Warden of Worcester, Mass.; William C. Price and Miss Kate Price, Pottsville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Claypool have issued invitations for a Christmas dance in honor of the Misses Claypool and their guests, Mr. and Miss Hurlbut of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony of Chicago are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Anthony will be remembered by Pasadena people as Miss Emma Niblock.

Elisha Huntington of Rock Rapids, Iowa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allen Waddell, at the corner of Illinois street and Fair Oaks avenue.

Henry Poe, who alleged some time ago that James Ivisson tried to kill him, today dismissed his complaint against the latter in Justice Merriam's court.

John B. Miller and family of New York will occupy the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Holder for the winter.

The death of Mrs. Anna B. Hastings occurred this morning at her late home on North Los Robles avenue.

W. A. Steel, editor of the Seattle Times, was a guest in Pasadena today.

Why not save 25 per cent. or more and buy your Christmas presents at home. Crilly the bookseller has a line as complete as any to be found in Los Angeles. His prices are as low; his stock is fresher. He will save you money.

When looking for holiday presents drop in at Bon Accord and inspect the many novelties suitable for same.

White embroidered handkerchiefs in the newest styles from 10 cents to $5 each. Bon Accord.

Fifteen per cent. discount on table linen napkins and towels by the dozen at the Bon Accord.

Be sure to go to McCament's special sale today and get a basket of candy for the little ones.

Pocketbooks, card cases, leather goods of all kinds. Special bargains calendars at Crilly's.

My, what a line of 25-cent books Crilly has. Nothing like it ever shown in Pasadena.

Shopping bags, purses and empire fans just received at Bon Accord.

Crilly's, headquarters for new books and popular editions.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING OF DR. RODES.

A Wheelman's Long Journey—Long Distance Telephone from Los Angeles to San Diego—Brief Items of Interest.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) An inquest on the body of Dr. Joseph Rodes, who was accidentally drowned at La Jolla yesterday, has been held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. It appears that Dr. Rodes and his brother-in-law, John Keenan, after being upset and rescued, would have been saved from further danger had not Dr. Rodes attempted to tow the capsized boat behind the boat in which they had been rescued. The anchor of the capsized boat failed and the boisterous sea capsized the boat of the rescuers, causing the capsized boat to hit Dr. Rodes on the head. A third boat, which started to the rescue, saved the four struggling men from the waves. Dr. Rodes was drawn into this boat alive, but before it reached shore he expired. Dr. Rodes and Mr. Keenan were experienced swimmers and were expert boatmen. The accident occurred in full view of Dr. Rodes's summer cottage. A special car brought the remains to this city. Dr. Rodes was 33 years old and a native of Philadelphia.

LONG WHEEL RIDE.

Maj. Edward A. Weed has arrived on a wheel from Portland, Or. He left Portland October 15 and will continue his journey to the City of Mexico. Weed is 55 years old, rides a 22-pound wheel, carrying fifty pounds of baggage in addition to 150 pounds of man. He is writing articles for newspapers concerning his experiences.

DEATH AND DESTITUTION.

The death of W. G. Kuettle, aged 64, a respected carpenter, on Sunday from apoplexy, leaves his widow entirely destitute. The husband had earned a scanty livelihood for the family, and his sudden death leaves a home desolate and destitute.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

John I. Sabin, president of the Sunset Telephone Company, writes to the City Clerk as follows: "I beg to say that I have approved the building of a metallic-copper line, perfect in all respects, from Los Angeles to San Diego, and have instructed the general superintendent to connect San Diego with our long-distance system just as quickly as possible."

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

The last of El Cajon's raisins have been shipped for this season, the price in the sweat-box being about 5 cents a pound. Ranchers are pleased with this year's prices.

Willliam N. King and family, Columbus, O.; Miss Margaret Nason, Augusta, Me.; L. L. Hennessy, Philadelphia, are arrivals at the Hotel Florence.

The daily output of about $1000 from the Golden Cross mines at Hedges shows the stuff that some mines in this county are made of.

A tramp's body has been found near Mammoth Tanks on the desert. The man was evidently killed by the cars.

The United States steamship Thetis has arrived from the Lower California coast for the holidays.

A new Methodist church was dedicated at Nestor on Sunday.

Rainfall at Escondido thus far this season is 3.58 inches.

Encinitas is to have a $2000 schoolhouse.

LONG BEACH.

The Chautauqua Association is Perfecting Its Incorporation.

LONG BEACH, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Chautauqua Association has nearly perfected its incorporation. A meeting was held in Los Angeles at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Saturday, at which the constitution and bylaws were approved, as well as the incorporation papers. A meeting to sign the articles of incorporation will be held next Tuesday at the same place.

The association has decided to erect its summer school building on its own land, which will probably locate the building near Fourth and Pine streets. A special committee has been appointed to act in the matter.

LONG BEACH BREVITIES.

Christmas will be appropriately observed at the churches.

The public schools will remain closed till after the holidays.

There are no new developments in the matter of disincorporation. The decision of the Supreme Court as to whether the vote of the disincorporation election must be canvassed is awaited daily.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED ON THE SANTA FE
Leaves Mondays and Thursday. Drawing-room sleepers, dining-car and buffet smoking-car to Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

ALUMINUM TOILET ARTICLES
Are all the rage. See our window. Pittsburgh Aluminum Company, No. 215 West Third street.

ORANGE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Jail Contract Discussed. Supervisors May Have to Finish the Structure—An Eloping Couple from San Bernardino.

SANTA ANA, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Supervisors met Monday, with all members and the clerk present. The application of A. C. Bustor for county aid and transportation to Arizona was denied. D. H. Doster applied for permission to withdraw his application for a saloon license at Alamitos and the same was granted.

The matter of the early completion of the County Jail was taken up, and considered at some length. It seemed to be the general opinion of the Board of Supervisors that the contractors of the jail, Hulteen & Bergstrom, would not fulfill their contract. The time at which the building was to have been completed has already long passed, and, at a recent meeting, the contractors were notified that they should have the material on hand by Monday, December 21, at 10 o'clock a.m., with which to complete the building. This the contractors had not done, and it was therefore time for the board to take the matter into their own hands. The bondsmen of the contractors will yet have three days to see that work is begun. If nothing is done at the expiration of the third day steps will no doubt be taken by the board to have the structure completed at the earliest possible moment. There is yet about $8000 in the jail fund, consequently the county is safe, if the contractors fail to complete the work. After the matter was thoroughly discussed today by the different members of the board, the chairman and the District Attorney were instructed and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the immediate completion of the jail in accordance with the contract between the board and the contractors, Hulteen & Bergstrom.

The report of the road-viewers in the matter of a public highway in the Trabuca road district, was presented and filed. The hearing was set for January 8, 1897, at 10 o'clock, am., notice to be published as required by law.

The petition of C. E. Holcomb et al., for forming the Fullerton judicial township, was presented. The same was amended by including the whole of the Yorba precinct, after which it was granted. The new township consists of the whole of Fullerton and Yorba voting precincts.

Mrs. P. Aguilar was placed on the indigent list at $6 per month, and Spenser Franklin, aged 78 years, at $4 per month. The application of Juano Castro of Anaheim for aid was referred to Supervisor Potter with power to act.

The chairman of the board was directed to have the weight of the three new county road rollers heretofore ordered increased to four tons each, at an additonal cost of $200.

I. N. Rafferty, horticutural commissioner from this district, appeared before the board and requested the repeal of ordinance No. 18, an ordinance to amend ordinance No. 17, promoting the horticultural interests of Orange county. The request was referred to a committee heretofore appointed to act in the matter.

The communication from Hulteen & Bergstrom, the County Jail contractors, in which the claim is made that they have not given up the completion of the structure, was read and filed.

The matter of changing the date of meeting of the board was brought up and discussed with the result that the District Attorney was directed to draw up an ordinance changing the time of regular meetings from the first Monday in each month to the first Tuesday in each month, and providing for the repeal of ordinance No. 1.

The board then adjourned to the first Monday in January, 1897.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

John McCue, and old resident of the valley, was thrown from a wagon on North Main street at an early hour Monday morning and quite seriously injured. Mr. McCue is about 80 years of age, and consequently his injuries are more serious than if he had been a younger man.

Mrs. Dora T. Beck, aged 80 years, died Sunday at Orange after a brief illness. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon in the German Lutheran Church in Orange and the interment will be had in the Santa Ana cemetery.

Judge George E. Freeman of Santa Ana had a Sunday wedding, the participants being an eloping couple from San Bernardino. The names of the parties are Emile Wendelborn and Genevivive Hemler.

Work was begun Monday morning on East Fourth street on the new stone gutter. The new improvement will extend to French street.

Lot 3 in block A of Swanner's addition to the city of Sant Ana has been sold to Clara E. Parlin of the city of Canton, Ill., for $800.

Jacob W. Packer of Los Angeles has sold a ranch of fifty acres in this county, near Buena Park, to Joseph A. Cole, for $4000.

GLENDORA.

GLENDORA, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) Prospecting near the mouth of the San Dimas Cañon by the Citizens' Water Company of Glendora continues. A new seven-horse-power steam engine was ordered last week to given more power for the hoisting and pumping operations at the shafts, three of which are being put down at present.

The agitation of the Cuban question has brought two young men to the front as volunteers. Last Saturday Edgar Neve and Mac Hawkins went to Los Angeles to enlist in the army supposed to be forming to free Cuba. They returned next day with but little to say about the prospects of the volunteers.

A. B. Rogers, after spending hundreds of dollars in deep-well-boring on his ranch, in the center of town has abandoned the well as unprofitable. The result is in accord with the experience of pioneer settlers who long since grave up the attempt to find live streams in the sub-strata of Glendora soil. Mr. Rogers's experiments have been excessively expensive.

Prospecting for gold is being renewed on the crest of the mountains overlooking town from the northeast. There is little hope of finding valuable mineral there, though the effort has been persisted in for over a year.

The promised railroad park has begun to materialize. It is being graded and put into condition for tree-planting this week. The park is located south of the main track and between the water-tank and the association packing-house.

John Engelhardt has just commenced building a commodious residence on his ranch on Glendora Heights.

Mr. Ball, general secretary of the Y. M.C.A., and his wife, were guests at the Belleview all last week.

B. Bradley, a prominent citizen of Glendora, who has been in Oregon for several months, is expected home early this week.

The church fair was very successful, the receipts footing up $102.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Rumors of Further Work on Railroad Extension Afloat.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) As the year 1896 draws to a close and our people begin to reflect upon what has been accomplishd during the past twelv months they find that Santa Barbara county has made more than average development, and this, together with the general election results, has created a new energy that is already being felt. New enterprises are not springing up in a night, but mortgages that were due or overdue are being paid off, which means that money in quantity is being turned loose and business is getting back to a solid foundation.

There never was a time when the farmers of this oounty were more hopeful. Developments are all of a substantial and permanent character. There is a new showing of thrift and enterprise in every store window. Confidence and determination are in the atmosphere, and the new year will start off well. The water, oil, asphalt and railroad developments already mapped out in this county for the coming year will amount to more than the total amount of improvements of any two years past and these industries will bring others.

RAILROAD RUMOR.

The Lompoc Record says: "It is now given out that the reason of the delay in entering upon further work on the railroad extension is that the company desires to finish and accept the road to its present teminus before proceeding, and that in a few days, or as soon as the Santa Ynez bridge is completed, such acceptance will be effected. The bridge is about ready to be turned over; then, every obstacle to acceptance will be removed, and the contractors expect their work to be approved at once and orders for further work given out. The Ericksons are on the ground awaiting this event. One significant fact is that these contractors are purchasing quantities of barley, etc., for their stock, which would scarce be done if they did not believe the work would soon be taken up."

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

Holiday preparations are general and quite extensive. The usual endless array of "trinkets" is in evidence, but is not creating any unexpected rush of business. The traffic in useful, ornamental and other articles of actual value more than compensates for any loss in other directions, and all dealers report a brisk holiday trade. All the churches and Sunday-schools are preparing Christmas entertainments and cards are out announcing many private affairs.

The team belonging to Bunch's oil wagon took fright at the electric cars this morning on East Haley street, indulging in a lively run to State street, where they brought up against the large pillars of the New Morris House veranda, displacing two of the pillars at the base

The Catholic Sunday-school teachers are preparing a Christmas tree and entertainment at Channel City Hall for the Sunday-school children on Wednesday evening.

The five-year-old daughter of F. Ruiz, who lives on the mountain road this side of the toll gate, died suddenly yesterday. The corpse was brought to this city last night and an autopsy disclosed the fact that death was caused by tuberculosis of the bowels.

The funeral of the late John Krieg will take place from the residence tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia is expected to arrive here next week for a short visit.

The Larcos caught another large jewfish in the channel this morning, weighing 250 pounds.

POMONA.

POMONA, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) The decision of Judge Barnes, given in the matter of a contested claim between J. H. Graber and the Pomona National Bank, of $286.50, arising out of the old Mullen and Egan insolvency proceedings, was in favor of the bank. The testimony was heard on Tuesday of last week, the argument on Saturday and the case was taken under advisement until this morning.

Some of the residents in the suburban districts of the city are complaining of the presence of great and increasing numbers of hobos.

The entire cast of the Pomona Dramatic Club went by tally-ho to Chino this afternoon, where they will play this evening for the benefit of one of the local benevolent organizations. They will also play in Ontario Saturday night for a similar purpose.

A minstrel company of home talent is being organized here for the improvement, instruction and amusement of the members and their friends.

It is announced that an arrangement has been made to have a baseball game on Christmas day between the Tufts-Lyons of Los Angeles and the Pomona team at the new athletic park grounds at the terminus of Fifth street.

Pomona will be properly represented at the meeting of the citrus fruit-growers to be held in the assembly room of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in that city on Saturday, December 26.

There is said to be a movement on foot in this community to have the question of license or no license for the liquor traffic brought squarely before the voters of Pomona at the approaching city election upon its own merits, separate and distinct from candidates, so that whoever goes into office would know the sentiment of the people on the question.

A local paper comments upon the fact that a fakir representing himself as a solicitor for The Texas Sifter, got several Pomona subscriptions upon a promise of a write-up of the town, and that neither article nor paper had materialized.

There is to be a lecture on "Spurgeon and His Works" by the Rev. David Walke of San Bernardino at the Christian church on Tuesday evening.

The majority of the fruit shippers in Pomona who are out of the regular fruit exchange have joined the Shippers' Association that is being formed in Southern California.

QUICKEST TIME TO RANDSBURG
Is via the new stage line from Mojave. Leave Southern Pacific Arcade Depot 9 p.m., arrive Randsburg 7 a.m. Fare: Los Angeles to Mojave, $3.75; Mojave to Randsburg, $3.

KIEFER & CO.,
Proprietor Pacific Wine Company, established 1878, have removed to No. 114 West Third street, between Spring and Main, wines and liquors, wholesale and family trade only.

Heating Houses, Churches, etc.
With hot air is made a specialty by F. E. Browne, No. 123 East Fourth street.

MOUNTAIN Xmas trees, all sizes, No. 123 North Main, Mott Market, Ludwig & Matthews.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade cures Dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp; never fails; try it. All druggists guarantee it, or Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure, 25c.

XXXXXXXXX

THE HUB

Every Man, Boy or Child who wants a Suit or Overcoat for business or street wear, a Suit for evening wear, or a Full Dress Suit, or a stylish Overcoat, should come to us during our great Christmas Sale, when the new Holiday Goods are all on display, and the stock compete.

We are the only firm in Southern California who can make

Wholesale Prices to Retail Buyers.

The only firm manufacturing Clothing and selling it direct to the wearer, saving you all the middleman's profit.

THE HUB

HYAMS, BROWN & CO., Proprietors. 154-200 North Spring St.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

A BLIND CRAZY MAN ATTEMPTS MURDER.

David Cockran Narrowly Escapes Being Killed—Benito Ortega Set Upon and Stabbed—Two Hobos Arrested with Bloody Knives.

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) There came near being a tragedy at the Hollywood Hotel this morning. H. A. Kilpatrick, a blind peddler who registered last night at the hotel, when called this morning, told David Cochran, the proprietor, that he had been robbed during the night. Mr. Cochran insisted that that could not be possible and asked Kilpatrick to unlock the door. He did so, saying, "Yes, I'll unlock it." Just as the door swung open the blind man placed a 38-calibre revolver at Cochran's breast and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cartridge did not explode, though it shows the mark of the hammer. Kilpatrick was at once arrested on the charge of assault to murder, but the fact was soon established that he was insane, and he was committed to Highland this afternoon. He is a bright looking man, 31 years of age and has evidently worried over his blindness until his mind has been affected..

DESPERATE CHARACTER.

Beñito Ortega, a Mexican resident of this city, is lying at the point of death from a half a dozen or more knife wounds, inflicted upon him Saturday night by a couple of footpads. Ortega, who resides in the outskirts of the city, started for home about 9 o'clock at night, and, when only a short distance from home, was set upon, knocked down and stabbed. He has two dangerous wounds in the head and four in the body. The muscles of one arm are almost completely severed. After the assault the wounded man crawled to his home with great difficulty and gave the alarm.

A few hours later the police arrested two young men on the charge of vagrancy, who gave the names of C. J. Hamilton and Frank Sibley. They were not connected with the assault on the Mexican until today, when blood was found on a silver and on the knives taken from them. Ortega was robbed of a dollar after he fell to the ground. The men were convicted today and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. Meanwhile the officers will endeavor to secure stronger evidence against them in connection with the assault, as they are unquestionably hard characters.

ORANGE-GROWERS MEET.

There was a meeting of orange-growers at the City Recorder's courtroom this afternoon, to appoint a deleagtion to the meeting of the orange-growers of Southern California, at Los Angeles, to take steps to secure an import duty on oranges. The delegates chosen were: George Frost, Thomas Bakewell, H A. Puls, C. F. Huse, C. F. Darling, J. R. Johnson, A. H. Naftzger, W. G. Frazer and M. J. Daniells. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the citrus industry of Southern California is placed at a most serious and unfair disadvantage by the continued and heavy importation of foreign fruit from year to year, thereby placing the orange-grower of this State in a most unjust competition with the lowest and cheapest class of foreign labor; and, whereas, we believe a proper and favorable time is near at hand for mitigation of this evil through tariff reforms;

"Resolved, that it is the consensus of opinion of this meeting of orange-growers of Riverside that every possible effort should be made and every means brought to bear on the Ways and Means Committee at Washington as a preliminary step toward increasing the rate of import duties on oranges and lemons sent to our country from foreign ports."

F. E. Sagendorf, who was taken from Riverside to Fresno for trial on the charge of larceny, pleaded guilty.

The orange shipments of last week amounted to 27,993 boxes, against 52,424 the previous week. There have been shipped 359 cars up to date.

W. W. Wilson, widely known as "Uncle Jethro," and a double of the proverbial Uncle Sam, died at the County Hospital in San Jacinto Sunday. He had been in poor health for several months, and has been conspicuous by his absence from this city, where he had a host of friends.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

A Desperate Fiend Lodged in Jail. Teachers' Examination.

SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) Maceciano Carillo was lodged in the County Jail today by Sheriff Holcomb after a long and hard chase. Carillo is the Mexican who stabbed the woman with whom he had been living at Redlands Junction and left her for dead. After inflicting seventen wounds on the woman's body, he fled to the mountains and was not overtaken by the officers until yesterday near Barstow.

His wife came so near dying that the Coroner was called to hold an inquest on her body, but was still alive and with careful nursing she has so rapidly recovered as to be able to be out again.

AWARDED HEAVY DAMAGES.

Judge Otis of the Superior Court handed down an opinion today, awarding to the plaintiff $12,000 damages in the case of Morgan against Dewar, Chisholm and Crichton. The plaintiff was terribly injured two or three years ago while in defendant's employ, sinking a shaft on the line of tunnel being run by the Arrowhead Reservoir Company. Dewar dropped a plank down the shaft where the plaintiff was at work and broke his arm and otherwise seriously injured him.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The Southern Pacific Company is rebuilding its bridge on the Redlands motor line over the Santa Ana River.

The Supervisors today appropriated $150 to advertise the county through the special number of The Times-Index, to be issued January 1.

John Suzallo, formerly proprietor of the French-American restaurant, died at his residence in this city Saturday at the age of 37 years.

Rev. Marshall of San Diego has been called as provisional pastor of the Congregational Church of this city.

The examination of teachers began at the High school building this morning. There are thirty-two candidates for certificates.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Dec. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) Dr. C. A. Sanborn last evening received a telegram announcing that his mother, who, with her daughter, was on her way from New Hampshire to Redlands to spend the winter, had been taken sick at Chattanooga and a council of physicians gave no hope of her recovery. Dr. Sanborn left at once to join her.

Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, who came to Redlands for his health some days ago, from New Hampshire, died here Sunday. His wife is on her way from the East, and is expected to arrive tomorrow.

The road from Redlands to Highland is almost completed. The county has thoroughly graded its portion of the road and has covered it with eight inches of heavy red dirt, that portion of the road out of the city being now complete, save a fine steel bridge to be put in over Plunge Creek. In the course of time bridges will also be required for the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek, which are easily forded, except at times of heavy storms. The city is finishing its roadway in the same manner as the county road, portions of it being solidified by a layer of coarse gravel under the red dirt. The entire road will have cost Redlands about $1500 and the county about $5000, and for comfort for man and beast will be equal to any road in this section. It will be completed soon after January 1. The Redlands Chamber of Commerce and a number of Highland citizens have been working for a couple of years to get this road through.

Race Track Association.

The directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association held a meeting yesterday to elect officers for the ensuing year. L. J. Rose was elected president to succeed J. C. Newton, Louis Thorne was chosen to succeed R. H. Brown as secretary. Mr. Thorne was Mr. Brown's predecessor in the office.

MUNYON'S

DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, palpitation and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate specific for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Articles Most Desired and Appreciated by Gentlemen as Xmas Gifts.

Neckwear, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Reefers.

Parry

303 S. BROADWAY.

Will take pleasure in showing the newest and choicest selection.

RAISING THE WIND.

THE HURLED DIRECTORS STILL TRYING TO DO IT.

The Appointment of Another Committee Suggested by President Howlittle.

MILKING THE NEWSBOYS.

DIRECTOR CANLITTLE HAS A GREAT SCHEME.

He Would Establish a Hurled Experiment Station in the Antelope Valley—Training Indians to Read the Paper.

Only two of the directors of the Hurled Publishing Company, in addition the the president and the colored janitor were present in the Alameda-street barn at 8 o'clock last evening. It is understood that the others were out trying to work the "inflooence" of the Hurled for Christmas presents.

President Howlittle informed the directors that the negotiations for a transfer of the Hurled to other parties had not yet been closed. Possibly, he said, this may be our last meeting, but then, again, it may not. Meantime, it is scarcely necessary for me to inform you that we are deucedly hard up, and something has to be done. I suggest that we appoint a "Committee on Raising the Wind."

Mr. Damlittle sarcastically observed that he thought there was sufficient wind around the Hurled office at present, and it should scarcely be necessary to appoint a committee to raise that.

Mr. Canlittle arose to inquire whether the rumor was true that the aristocratic fixtures in the luxurious office of the Hurled had not yet been paid for, and that a certain institution was anxious to get its money for them.

The president hastily replied that it would be better to leave such details as this to the Committee on Raising the Wind, should such committee be appointed, and he hoped it would be.

Mr. Canlittle inquired whether the members who were negotiating for the Hurled would take everything connected with the paper.

To this the president replied, "Everything that is left." He added that, as the directors well knew, the weekly circulation and some other things had been disposed of for a long term of years.

Mr. Canlittle suggested that this system should be extended. "Why," said he, "can we not, for instance, dispose of the privilege of selling the Hurled on the street, for each block in the city, to the newsboys for a long term, say ninety-nine years? Such privileges ought to bring an average price of at least $2.50 each, and as there are probably 4000 blocks in the city, this would give us the neat sum of $10,000."

Mr. Damlittle inquired how they were going to insure the boys who purchased such privileges from others, who might interfere with them, the streets being free to all.

The president remarked that the boys would have to fight that out among themselves. It wouldn't matter to the Hurled, anyhow, as long as they had the money. He thought Mr. Canlittle's suggestion was a good one and should receive serious consideration.

Director Canlittle said he had noticed that a vindictive fight was being waged in the columns of the Hurled against the management of the State Forestery Experiment Station, at Santa Monica.. As far as he could make out, the only reason for this attack was the fact that the foreman at the station, who was acting under orders from Berkeley, had been unable to realize that one of their directors, who was formerly connected with the station, was a "biger man than old Grant," and had refused to disobey orders by letting the said director carry away portions of the forest piecemeal, to use as firewood, or for some other private purpose. Mr. Canlittle proceeded to say that this matter had given him an idea of a scheme by which, he thought, the Hurled might acquire much glory and free advertising. It was true, he said, that the Hurled was just now more in need of hard cash than glory, but advertising sometimes led up to cash—at least he had been told so by parties who had advertised in some of the other papers. Mr. Canlittle then proceeded to unfold his scheme, which was this: The Hurled still owns some twenty-five "business lots," out in the Antelope Valley, which it had been unable to give away to subscribers. Mr. Canlittle suggested that the remaining unsold lots should be donated by the management to the people of Southern Califronia, as a desert experiment station, in emulation of the recent gift made to the city by a generous capitalist of Los Angeles. It would be a great thing, Mr. Canlittle thought, for the Hurled to be the first in the city to follow the example of Mr. Griffith. At this station, he said, the climate and soil were specially adapted to the production of such rare curiosities and interesting crops as cacti, of many species, horned toads, tarantulas, rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, prickly pears and lost mines, while a museum might be established there containing other curiosities, such as bona fide Hurled subscribers, etc., etc., etc. He also said that Mojave Indians, if caught young enough, might be trained to read the Hurled regularly, as they have wonderful constitutions and can get along wih less than almost any known tribe.

The president asked Mr. Canlittle to draw up a detailed plan, in accordance with his suggestion, and present it at the next meeting.

Mr. Damlittle called attention to what he termed the "regular weekly fool break" of the Hurled, which had come this time in the shape of a big libel suit, brought against the paper by a man named Price, who had been referred to in the columns of the Hurled in very uncomplimentary language. Mr. Damlittle said he would not undertake to say which time the Hurled was right, or whether it was right on either occasion, but they could not evade the fact that they must either have been wrong when they dealt out a lot of taffy to Mr. Price as an exemplary citizen, a few weeks ago, when he was running for the Assembly, or else, when, a short time later, after he had trodden on the corns of the management, they called him several kinds of a scoundrel. Mr. Damlittle again gave notice that unless they could arrange to have the editorial management of the paper keep one opinion for at least thirty consecutive days, he would withdraw, and insert an advertisement in the classified columns of The Times, offering to swap his stock off for a yellow dog, or any other old thing.

The president ignored Mr. Damlittle's remarks, and asked whether there was any further business before the board. There being no suggestion made, he declared the meeting adjourned until the regular time on Monday next.

DAY TRIP TO RANDSBURG GOLDFIELD On the Santa Fé route. Leave Los Angeles 10:15 a.m., reach Randsburg 9:30 p.m. Through tickets, $6.75.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The tea given Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Randolph Miner at her residence on Scarff street, in honor of Miss Oreña and Miss Arguello, was an exceedingly smart affair. Mmes. Wilcox, J. C. Drake, and Lonstreet assisted in receiving. Mrs. Wilbur Parker presided over the Russian samovar, and Mrs. James Winston poured the chocolate. The elegant rooms were very beautifully decorated, quantities of La France roses and maidenhair ferns being used in the drawing-room, and yellow chrysanthemums in several of the other rooms. Poinsettias were arranged in gorgeous masses about the reception hall, huge clusters being fastened at the newel posts with broad scarlet satin ribbons. The Chinese room, which contains a wonderful collection of rare curios, was picturesquely lighted with dozens of Chinese lanterns, and decorated with masses of an Australian flowering vine in odd heliotrope shades. The dining-room, with its artistic decorations all in golden yellow, was especially beautiful. In the center of the table was a massive silver tray holding a tall cut-glass vase filed with a feathery mass of yellow carnations and maidenhair ferns, while over the table were thickly scattered quantities of yellow pansies and maidenhair ferns, caught here and there in the broad bands and butterfly bows of yellow satin ribbon. The silver candelabra were yellow-shaded, and the same golden color was repeated in huge clusters of chrysanthemums about the room. Among those present were:

Mesdames—

J. F. Francis,	J. C. Drake,
Truman,	J. H. Braly,
J. T. Griffith,	J. M. Elliott,
De Urquiza,	Salazar,
John T. Gaffey,	O. W. Childs.

Misses—

Waddilove,	Carrie Winston,
Elliott,	Admiral Walker,
Mary Banning,	Father Antill,
De Celis,	Maj. Truman,
Julia Winston,	

Messrs.—

J. F. Francis,	Wilt Norris,
J. T. Griffith,	O. W. Childs,
De Urquiza,	Porter of New York,
J. T. Gaffey,	Garland,
J. C. Drake,	S. V. Martin,
J. H. Braly,	Vail of Santa Barbara,
J. M. Elliott,	
Salazar,	Randolph Miner,

A RECEPTION.

The graduating class of the Cumnock School of Oratory, the Misses Tanner, Campbell, Annette Oliver and Wheeler, gave a delightful reception and dancing party last evening at the school on Hoover street. Miss Robinson and Miss Hitchcock assisted in receiving. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and smilax. Arend furnished the music for the dancing. About one hundred guests were present.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Francis have issued invitations for a reception on the evening of January 2, in honor of their wooden wedding. The cards are of orange wood, daintily decorated in artistic designs.

Mr. and Mrs. Roth Hamilton spent Sunday at Riverside, the guests of Miss Henrietta Anderson. Mrs. Hamilton went over to sing at the organ concert given Saturday evening by Clarence Eddy, who has been a friend of hers since her childhood. The church was packed with a most appreciative audience, and Mrs. Hamilton's songs were greeted with enthusiastic applause, a double encore following one of her numbers.

Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, who has been visitingfor over a month in the East, returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Aitchison of Brisbane, Australia, are visiting their niece, Mrs. S. H. Fairchild, at No. 945 South Flower street.

A dancing party will be given the Berkeley Glee Club by fifty young ladies of the city, on the evening of January 2.

Judge and Mrs. Alexander Campbell have given up housekeeping and will spend the winter at Hotel Vincent on South Broadway.

Mrs. Lucy A. Metcalfe left yesterday for San Diego to spend the holidays with friends in that city.

KEEN X RAYS.

Great Power Obtained by Immersing the Tube in Oil.

Dr. F. E. Yoakum is continuing his interesting experiments upon the blind, another of which will be held at his office in the Bradbury Block, this evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock

Much greater success has attended the last experiments, owing to the increased power of the rays obtained by immersing the Crookes tube in a hardwood box filled with a fine-grade of paraffine oil. The comparative fragility of these high-priced tubes has been a serious bar to the success of experiments requiring great power, as a short circuit might puncture the tube at any moment.

Tesla's latest experiment in the East has been to immerse the Crookes tube as well as the induction coil in oil, and Dr. Yoakum is the first man on the Pacific Coast to put the new discovery into practice.

His sole assistant has been A. W. Harrison, a young electrician, who constructed the oil box and apparatus from his own design and entirely without model. Tremendous increase of power has thus been obtained, and the possibilities, both for photographing and for medical investigation, have been greatly widened.

Appointment of a Receiver.

Judge Wellborn has issued an order appointing William K. Sullivan of Chicago receiver of the American Building Loan and Investment Society. The corporation went into the hands of a receiver at the instance of its president, Marcus M. Towle, in 1894,. The receiver then appointed was Erastus P. Marsh of Chicago, but he soon resigned, and the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois appointed William K. Sullivan in his place. As the defendant corporation held mortgages in California to the amount of $15,400, it became necessary to have the appointment confirmed in this State.

To Push the Canal Bill.

A communication has been sent to the Chamber of Commerce from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce suggesting the advisabality of sending a representative from each commercial organization on the Pacific Coast to form a committee to push the Nicaragua Canal Bill through the present Congress. If this should be done, the committee should reach the capital about January 4, and might have to remain sixty days.

GOOD Samaritan Mission, No. 759 Upper Main street. Neat and comfortable night's lodging and hearty, wholesome meals, 5 cents each, for men. Freely given to worthy men out of means and work until they get wages. A golden opportunity for the charitable to make a little help go far in meeting pressing need. Cash needed for the charitable work, all sorts of clothing for single men and boys and for poor families. Men will be supplied for all kinds of labor, guaranteed to be trustworthy and competent, and for very moderate wages. Address Times office, or Capt. J. A. Frazier, No. 759 Upper Main street.

PITTSBURG ALUMINUM CO.'S Store at No. 215 West Third street is the place to find good and acceptable gifts.

OSTRICH FARM, South Pasadena. Boas, tips and capes at producer's prices.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

NILES PEASE, Telephone Main 338

...Holiday Goods

Special fine line of Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Rattan Goods, Parlor Tables, Ladies' Desks, Book Cases, Smyrna, Fur, Daghestan and other Rugs. Prices Low, Call and see them.

337-339-341 South Spring Street

Bed Room Suits

That are beauties, in quartered oak and curly birch. Chiffonieres, Odd Dressers, Iron Beds.

Extension and Parlor Tables, China Closets, Ladies' Desks, etc. Xmas goods are going fast. The largest house ot its kind in Southern California.

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ENGINEER'S WATERLOO.

After Years of Successful Work He Develops Color Blindness.

There was a peculiar case of color blindness brought to the attention of the superintendent of a local railway the other day while a test of the visual organs of the employés was being conducted, says the Boston Herald.

Among those examined was the engineer of an express train, who had the reputation of being one of the best men who had ever stood in a locomotive cab.

To the utter surprise of the superintendent, horever, when the man was undergoing the examination, it was found that he was suffering from color blindness of a character heretofore unknown to those making the tests.

When the engineer was called the superintendent felt that it was almost a waste of time to apply the test in his (the engineer's) case, and afer he had told off all the colors accurately he was confirmed in this belief. But to make himself doubly sure that no mistake should be made, he submitted the man to a second test. Holding up a piece of bright red ribbon, he said to the engine man:

"What color do you see?"

"Green," was the prompt reply.

The superintendent could hardly believe his ears, and the question was repeated.

"Green," again replied the engineer.

Then the green ribbon was held up.

"What color do you now see?" inquired the superintendent.

"Red," was the answer.

The fact that all the colors had been accurately called at the first trial puzzled the superintendent greatly, and he said to the engineer that he wished to subject him to a further examination later in the day.

At the third trial the superintendent first held up a piece of blue ribbon and asked the engineer to name its color.

"Blue," he answered, without hesitation.

"And this?" elevating a red strip.

"Red."

"Now this one?" holding up a green.

"Green."

This result deepened the complexity of the examining board, and it was finally decided to send the man to an expert oculist for a still further examination. It was subsequently learned that the engineer had shown the same peculiar characteristics as upon the three previous tests, which were suffilient to unfit him for service as an engineer. He was, therefore, taken from his engine and given a lucrative position in the roundhouse.

ANTIQUITY OF CHESS.

Evidence That It Was Played Over 5000 Years Ago.

(Popular Science News:) Chess players with a turn of the history of their strategic amusement, will be interested to learn that all the hypotheses as to the origin of the game have suddenly been "mated" by a recent extraordinary discovery in Egypt. It was generally assumed until now that the ancient Indians had invented chess; that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century, and that by the Arabs; and in consequence of the crusades it spread from east to west. It is true the Chinese—who invented many things in times long gone by, which had to be reinvented in Europe—assert that they can trace chess in their own country to about 200 years before our era. Now there can certainly be no doubt in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game—such as "sehah" (shah and matt, or "mate")—an Indian, Persian and Arabic influence is traceable. But here comes news of the latest excavations on the pyramid field of Sakkara, which have brought to light a wall painting, on which a high official is represented as playing chess with a partner at the time of the government of King Teta, who belonged to the sixth dynasty. Prof. Lepsius formerly assigned the reign of that monarch to about the year 2700 B. C. Prof. Brugsch, correcting this chronology, puts it back to still greater antiquity, namely, to the year 3300 B. C., so that chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5200 years ago.

It was north of the pyramid of King Teta, or Teti, that two grave chambers have been discovered which were erected for two high officials of that ruler. Their names were Kabin and Meruka, called Mera. The grave chamber ("mastaba") of the former consisted of five rooms, built up with limestone. Its walls are covered with exceedingly well-presedved bas-reliefs and pictures representing various scenes. The other grave chamber, that of Mera, is the most valuable. Until now, no less than twenty-seven halls and corridors have been uncovered. There are beautiful grave columns; in the chief room there is in a niche a tinted statute of the departed, about seven feet high, with a sacrificial table of alabaster before it. Among the many wall paintings in this and other rooms, hunting and fishing scenes, a group of female mourners, the three seasons, Mera and his sons, holding each other by the hand, and Mera playing chess, are to be seen. So grand is the impression this grave chamber makes upon the beholder that the Arabs engaged in the work would not call it a "mastaba," but a "kiiissa" (temple or church.) Various valuable sarcophagi have also been discovered. A structure of colossal dimensions, situated at the western end of the necropolis, is being laid bare. Its direction is, like that of all the buildings of old Egypt, from north to south.

Archbishop Ryan (Roman Catholic.) of Philadelphia, will have been twenty-five years an archbishop on April 14, 1897. The event will be duly celebrated by the Roman Catholics of Philadelphia.

THE... Tailors OF... THE TOWN.

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KREITER & MARSH, Parry Shirt Company

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The items here advertised from our

MAMMOTH HOLIDAY STOCK

Will assist in

Awakening of Memories

That will result in your procuring Christmas Gifts of beauty, utility and most moderate prices that will afford a source of satisfaction and pleasure to donors and recipients alike.

Ladies' Scarfs, Novelty Neckwear and Fans.

Black Handrun Scarfs.
Ladies' Black Handrun Lace Scarfs, small and large sizes, handsome patterns, a nice Christmas present; on sale at.............$2.00 to $10.00 each

Black Neck Ruffles.
Just received by express a large assortment of Black Neck Ruffles, made of netting and India Silk, many styles to buy from; on sale at.............75c, $1.00, $1.25 to $6.00 each

Ladies' Novelty Neckwear.
We will show next week an immense assortment of Ladies' Fancy Neckwear, made of chiffon velvet lace and ribbon, a large selection to buy from; on sale at.............50c to $3.00 each

Black and White Ostrich Fans.
Black and White Ostrich Fans, imported for Christmas presents; on sale at......$1.25 to $7.50 each

Ladies' Empire Fans.
Ladies' Empire Fans, black, cream and white, neatly painted and spangled; on sale at.............75c. $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 each

Silk and Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Initialed.

Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Pure Linen White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, ½ dozen in fancy boxes, on sale at.............$1.00 and $1.50 box

Ladies' White Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Lawn Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, ½ dozen in fancy box, on sale at..... 50c box

Ladies' Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Colored Handkerchiefs, many patterns to buy from, on sale at.............10c, 12½c and 25c each.

Ladies' Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' White Hemstitched Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, on sale at.............15c and 25c each

Ladies' Real Lace Handkerchiefs.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs in Duchesse, Applique and Valenciennes, neat, handsome patterns, on sale at.............$1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 to $10.00 each

Linen and Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' white Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, wide and narrow hems, on sale at.............5c each

Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' white hemstitched pure Linen Handkerchiefs. excellent values, wide and narrow hems, on sale at.............10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c each

Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Sheer Lawn white Embroidered Handkerchidfs, 60 patterns to select from, splendid values, on sale at.............7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c each

Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very handsome patterns, on sale at.............25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $2 each

Purses, Card Cases, Shopping Bags, Fur Sets, Ostrich Boas, and Collarettes.

From 20c to $3.00.
Ladies' and Gents' Purses and combination card cases, in seal, morocco, snake, lizard, etc., plain and sterling silver, mounted designs, an elegant assortment to select from; from.............20c to $3.00 each

From 20c to $2.50.
Ladies' New Style Chatelaine Bags in black and brown American seal, alligator, etc., with fancy metal and leather frames, hooks and straps.............20c to $2.50 each

At 25c
Ladies' Black Boston Shopping Bag, in grain seal, sateen top and sides, riveted leather handles, 10 inch, at.............25c each

From $1.00 to $3.00 Set.
Children's Fur Sets, comprising muff and stole to match; in gray, tiger, hare, chinchilla, white thibet and angora.............$1.00 to $3.00 set

From $1.25 to $10.50 each.
Ladies' Fur Head Scarfs and Collars in black French cony, electric seal, real and imitation mink, opossum and marten furs, etc.............$1.25 to $10.50 each

From $2.00 to $25.00 each.
Ladies' Ostrich Feather Boas and Collarettes from 20 to 54 inches long, in black, white and gray; a large assortment and prices moderate.............$2.00 to $25.00 each

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